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Humane Advocate

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and
Quotations
VOLUME III.

PUBLISHED BY
THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO

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The underlying principles of the anti-cruelty cause are justice for the helpless, succor for the suffering, consideration for the weak, compassion for the unfortunate and kindness as the cornerstone of character.—*William O. Stillman.*

O God, and Father of us all,
List to Thy lowliest creature's call,
Give of Thy joy to high and low,
Comfort the sorrowing in their woe,
Make wars to cease and love to grow
At Christmastime.

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose, and left it on its stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse?
Unarmed, faced danger with a heart of trust?
And loved so well a high behavior
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained,
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O be my friend and teach me to be thine!

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

The great advancement of the world, throughout all ages, is to be measured by the increase of humanity and the decrease of cruelty.

—*James Lorimer.*

The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new.—*Cato.*

Tenderness, without a capacity of relieving, only makes the man who feels it more wretched than the object which sues for assistance.—*Goldsmith.*

“Forgetfulness is the first cousin and carelessness is the brother of cruelty.”

Our acts, our angels are, for good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

—*John Fletcher.*

The quality of mercy is not strained—
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath ; it is twice blessed—
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes ;
’Tis mightiest in the mightiest ; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown ;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings,
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself ;
And earthly power doth then show likest God’s
When mercy seasons justice. —*Shakespeare.*

It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.
—*Grover Cleveland.*

To pity distress is but human ; to relieve it is Godlike.
—*Horace Mann.*



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VOL. III.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

No. 1.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF HUMANITARIANS

The annual meeting of the American Humane Association will take place in Boston, November 12, 13 and 14, 1907, and promises to be the largest and most successful meeting of the kind ever held in this country. Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, the president of the Association, will deliver the president's address and preside. The following papers and reports will be presented:

On Tuesday morning, November 12, Clarence M. Abbott, of Albany, will report on "The Neglect of Range Stock in the Northwest," which was personally investigated by him for the association last winter. General Agent, James N. Smith, of the Rhode Island S. P. C. A., will speak on "Stock Transportation Abuses and How to Stop Them." Secretary George A. H. Scott, of the Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, will speak on "Transportation of Poultry."

On Tuesday afternoon H. C. Merwin, president of the Work Horse Parade Association, Boston, Mass., will speak on "Work Horse Parades." W. D. Quinby, of Boston, will speak on "Harnesses for Horses

From a Humane Standpoint," exhibiting harnesses on a wooden model. Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass., will speak on "Homes of Rest for Horses." On Tuesday evening a large general public meeting will be held to be addressed by distinguished speakers from New York City, Chicago, Canada, Ohio and elsewhere. At the close of this meeting lantern slides will be exhibited showing the actual condition of live stock on the western cattle ranges last winter.

On Wednesday morning, November 13, addresses will be made by Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, associate editor of the Journal of Zoophily, on "Preliminary Steps and Legislative Methods in Securing Humane Laws," and by W. De Loss Love, president Connecticut Humane Society, Hartford, Conn., on "Some Disadvantages in Humane Work." Mrs. E. Irene Rood, national organizer of the American Humane Association, of Chicago, will report on "Organizing Anti-Cruelty Societies in the South," where she is now at work.

On Wednesday afternoon Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, judge of the Children's Court, Brooklyn, and president of the New York State Anti-Cruelty Convention, will speak on "Juvenile Probation Work: Methods

and Results." H. A. Pershing of South Bend Humane Society, South Bend, Ind., will speak on "Humane Education," and distinguished humanitarians will discuss "The Problem of Children Neglected and Exposed to Immoral Influences." On Wednesday evening a reception will be given to the delegates and visitors, to which all interested persons will be invited.

On Thursday morning, November 14, Mr. C. K. Morton, of Hatfield, Mass., formerly superintendent Massachusetts S. P. C. C., will speak on "The Necessity for Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and What They Have Accomplished." Secretary R. H. Murray of the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, of Halifax, will speak on "The Physical Punishment of Minors Under the Common Law." Miss Georgiana Kendall of New York City will read a paper on "Race Suicide." On Thursday afternoon Secretary M. J. White of the California S. P. C. C. will speak on "The Anti-Cruelty Crusade for Children in California." Superintendent J. J. Kelso of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario, Canada, will speak on "State Supervision of Placed Out Children." Hugo Krause, superintendent of the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago, will speak on "Cooperation Between Anti-Cruelty Societies and Benevolent Organizations."

Reports will be presented concerning anti-cruelty work in the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico. The papers to be presented will be discussed by many eminent humanitarians representing all sections of the country. It is expected that Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske will make an important contribution to the programme.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

A Brief Summary of Work Performed During a Portion of 1907. Also of Work Which Demands Doing.

LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED

About 70,000 humane tracts have been distributed through the agency of this association, from its headquarters in Albany, N. Y., and through its booth at the World's Fair at Jamestown. A large amount of this humane missionary literature has been contributed by various humane education and anti-cruelty societies in addition to that printed by the association. The larger number of these tracts have been given to individuals by request or mailed to those who have shown a special interest in the cause. We feel that a great deal of good has been done in this way. There is every indication of an awakening of humane interest and activity throughout the United States.

SOCIETIES ORGANIZED

For several months the association has had an experienced organizer engaged in forming new anti-cruelty societies in Georgia, Alabama and other southern states. Sufficient time has been taken in each case to form a fairly large and practical local society, with a good membership and enthusiasm well developed. Many of the most influential southern people have rallied cordially to support the work. The executive officers of the association have also encouraged the formation of several new societies by means of correspondence, and dormant corporations have been started afresh with bright prospects of continued success. The year has witnessed the addition of

nearly a score of new humane societies, which is certainly a splendid showing. We congratulate the friends of this work on recent progress.

HUMANE EDUCATION

The greatest hope of this cause in the future lies in humane education. Prevention is always better than cure; the fence at the top of the precipice is better than the ambulance at the bottom. It is certainly wiser to prevent criminals and degenerates than to attempt to reform them. The last, too frequently fails. By humane education we mean the teaching to children of the essential principles of humanity. They should be taught kindness to all living creatures, mankind included. They should be taught justice to all, especially to the helpless. They should also be taught right living as necessary for the happiness of themselves and others. Therefore, this association, in addition to sending out humane tracts and organizing new societies, is interested in having state laws passed making humane education compulsory in all public schools. Twelve states already have such laws. We have corresponded with every known school book publisher in the United States within a year, urging the printing of text books which shall give added emphasis to heart culture, which is humane education. Many publishers have promised loyal assistance. Thousands of schools are now using the text books which we have recommended, including the city schools of Chicago. A new edition of the best school book is now being printed. We are asking for a cheap edition for popular use.

MERCY SUNDAY

As a part of our humane education crusade, we have sent out large num-

bers of leaflets appealing for the observance of a "Mercy Sunday," in order that at least one sermon a year may be delivered in behalf of the rights of helpless children and animals from every pulpit in the land. The suggestion has proved popular and hundreds of such sermons have already been delivered. The demand for the leaflets is extensive. In England, this duty of justice and mercy is preached every year from more than 2,000 pulpits and the practice has long been observed. We have also been receiving assurances of assistance from a department of the international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, but have been repeatedly rebuffed in attempts to have one Sunday school lesson in the year devoted to "Mercy" in the International Sunday School Lesson Series. Several lessons are devoted to intemperance, but the text "Blessed are the merciful" was denied admission. Can any one help us?

LECTURE COURSES

Some of the "Chautauquas," or "summer assemblies," of which there are hundreds held in the United States each year, are becoming interested in having lectures on humane education. This work is being done in a very limited way as yet because of a lack of funds with which to employ competent lecturers and to pay traveling expenses. The opportunity for doing good is very great.

HUMANE CENSUS

Last year the American Humane Association collected the first census statistics relating to the development of anti-cruelty work in the United States that had ever been satisfactorily secured. This undertaking has

been repeated during the present year. Hundreds of letters are required to arrive at correct results, as many societies are tardy in replying and some are careless about details. *H Advocate* 14p N 5—Richards—3 tails. Others do not keep accurate records; some none at all. The effect is very valuable, as it stimulates societies to a better system and to better methods in their work. The result is most interesting. The figures are not yet complete for the present year, but last year showed that 347 societies were said to be in existence, of which 29 were reported inactive and 21 made no reply. The societies reported dead were 99, but in the case of 13 of these agents were still personally doing work. Two hundred and ninety-seven societies sent reports. These employed 520 paid men and 132 paid women, and were assisted by 4,075 voluntary unpaid agents. Members and contributors numbered 49,013, and gave \$602,979.40. Fines amounted to \$48,966.80. States contributed \$27,710.00; counties \$24,565.08; cities \$113,095.63; endowments \$108,675.41. The total receipts from all sources was \$925,992.32. Twenty-eight societies owned 46 buildings. One hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and fifty-two children and 478,300 animals were involved. The prosecutions amounted to 25,601, and convictions to 18,831. Not more than one-quarter of the population of the United States is reached by this work.

OUR DARKEST STAIN

The darkest stain on our civilization is said by an ardent humanitarian to be the abuse of range stock in the west. Last winter millions suffered and starved and hundreds of thousands died of cold and starvation. Range stock are turned out to

shift for themselves all winter. They have no drink, but for months must satisfy their unquenched thirst by eating snow. The dead grass, their only food, may lie under four feet of snow, with a frozen, impenetrable crust of ice over it. The wind sweeps over the ranges, unbroken in places, for hundreds of miles. It continues for days and days. The blood freezes in the beasts' throats. Their lips are torn off tearing at the crust. Nobody interferes. Of a herd of 5,000 cattle, perhaps 500 skeletons survive in the spring, more dead than alive. Perhaps none survive. We sent an officer there to investigate and photograph. Our reports are not hearsay, but they show hellish and incredible conditions. It cost us over \$600.00 to learn the truth. Last year the losses in herds on the northwest cattle ranges were from 50 to 75, and even 100 per cent. Who will help us to stamp out this frightful brutality involving many millions of helpless animals?

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Last year the association sent out some 12,000 letters in connection with its work and this year more than this large quantity will be necessary. A considerable number of important newspapers have placed their columns at our disposal. It is impossible to speak of all the efforts made to advance the cause of humanity. A request was sent to the peace conference convened at The Hague, asking concerted action among the powers to relieve the sufferings of disabled horses on battlefields. Abuses connected with the trapping of wild beasts have been ventilated and the destruction of elks for the sake of their teeth (frequently used as an emblem of a benevolent order), which threatened their extermination, has probably been successfully

protested against to the officers of the organization. We have also exposed the inhumanity of a proposed trans-continental horse endurance test under the auspices of the war department. This has been definitely given up. The association has assisted in disabusing the public mind in regard to senseless hydrophobia scares which result in so many unnecessary deaths among innocent, harmless animals, and even among nervous people. It has also been the constant pleasure and privilege of the executive officer to assist the weaker, as well as the newly formed, anti-cruelty societies with advice and copies of necessary blanks and literature. The giving of prizes and holding of work horse parades is also being encouraged. The association has devoted much time and money to correcting stock transportation abuses. Over 100,000 head of stock are removed from the cars annually dead or maimed in the United States. Much remains to be done in Congress and in the courts. This requires more helpers.

HELP NEEDED

We need money to increase the number of our organizers and workers. Literature is asked for, practical and important, which we have not the money to print. Lecturers could be employed to very great advantage at Chautauqua assemblies, at colleges and educational gatherings, in public schools and on lecture courses, in every city of this country. We need workers to procure the passage of humane education laws in every state, and the adoption of humane text books by every school board. This is a gigantic task, but it is a sane and feasible one. If we can have humanity and justice taught to one generation of Ameri-

can school children we can render *II Advocate* 14p N 5—Richards—4 war impossible in the next. We wish to have children's courts and juvenile probation systems introduced everywhere. There is the gravest need for a humane movement, national in its scope, for the reform and improvement of child criminals. The work for dependent and neglected children is of still greater proportions.

A HUMANE SCHOOL

The anti-cruelty cause requires most urgently a school in which to educate humane workers. Trained agents are needed to make existing societies effective and to care for the new ones. A training school is as much needed in this work as in any of the other causes which now have them. Methods are intricate where court work is demanded. A knowledge of enlightened and advanced policies is urgent. Something more than a good heart and intention is needed for the best results and that is a trained head. We might as well have untrained nurses, pharmacists and doctors to care for the body, as untrained agents to take charge of the enforcement of moral hygiene and social disinfection.

THE CURE

The cure for bad social conditions is publicity and the education of the public conscience. Is there need for it? You shall judge. We ask your help for this just, righteous and necessary cause, which is a most important part of the philanthropic development of the last 100 years.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM O. STILLMAN,

President.

287 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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NOVEMBER, 1907.

A DARK STAIN

The abuse of cattle and sheep on the western plains during the winter months is said to be a dark stain of inhumanity, and it is alleged by those who claim to have made thorough investigations that there is cruelty of the deepest dye, and of nature so heartless, so needless, so atrocious, that it would not be tolerated, if known, by civilized people.

"Pastoral stock raising" sounds as lyric and flute-like as Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, so suggestive is it of meadows, brooks, trees, birds and grazing herds and of that indescribable happiness and content which the nature lover feels when roaming through beautiful country; but "pastoral stock-raising" may rival "Liberty" in the number of crimes committed in its name.

Much information, verbal, written and photographic, has been procured, from which it is to be inferred that in North Dakota, Montana and the province of Alberta over the Canadian border, great numbers of cattle die every winter from freezing and starvation; that snow and ice cover the grass of the plains, the only fodder for the cattle, and after frantic, futile efforts made by the tortured creatures to penetrate the

crusts of ice, with lips and noses torn to the bone and blood freezing in their veins, they mutely surrender to their cruel fate.

This is awful were it unavoidable, but, according to the report the most awful part of it seems to be that no attempt is made to provide food, water and shelter for the stock, it being calculated that a large percentage of stock may be lost if the winter be a severe one, and that if there is no expenditure for food, the cattle being made to subsist on the grass of the plains, even a heavy loss of cattle by cold and starvation may be sustained and still leave a profit to the cattle raiser.

From a mere business viewpoint, however, it would seem astounding that a great business like cattle raising should be conducted on a basis that offers no protection against such frequent and enormous losses. Even greed alone, might suggest the profit to be realized through the "feeding process," and the resultant advantage of having live cattle instead of dead ones.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the United States government is giving this subject consideration. The recent reports of suits being brought by the government for violations of the twenty-eight-hour law (for confining animals in cars more than twenty-eight hours) is a demonstration of the practical activity to protect animals from cruelty exercised by the government.

We commend a careful reading of the chapter "Range Management," written by J. S. Cotton, assistant in range investigations, quoted from the official report of the United States Department of Agriculture, which we reprint in this issue of The Advocate.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

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THE PRESENT SITUATION.

At the present time the greater part of western grazing is badly overstocked. Some of the ranges are so crowded that the stockmen are experiencing difficulty in getting sufficient grazing for their herds. Many herds have been cut down in order to meet these conditions, while in some instances, rather than run the risk of an unusually hard winter or a period of drought, stockmen are going out of business entirely.

When the first stockmen drove their herds on the western range lands there was a great abundance of feed, and it was generally believed that this feed would never be fully utilized. As a consequence these men increased their herds as much as possible, so as to use all the feed they could. Others, seeing the prosperous condition of these men, began to bring in large herds, that they also might get their share of the free grass. Thus it was only a few years until the range was carrying more stock than it could properly support.

During the past few years there has been a heavy immigration of settlers to several parts of these grazing lands. These settlers have taken up large bodies of the very best grazing lands for farming purposes. The men ranging their stock in these areas were for the most part crowded back to the ranges of other stockmen, thus greatly aggravating the already crowded condition of the range. As a necessary result of all this overcrowding the range began to deteriorate.

The rate of this deterioration has been governed somewhat by accessibility, a range that is easily accessible being much more likely to be overstocked than one that is difficult to reach. It has, however, been governed much more largely by climatic conditions. In the northern range States, where the severe winters and the liability of a heavy fall of snow acted as a check, and where the rainfall is sufficient for the growth of a good crop of grass, the deterioration of the range has been rather slow until the past few years. In the South, where the stock can be grazed the year round with perfect safety, the range has been stocked to the highest number it would carry during favorable seasons. When a period of drought has occurred, with a consequent shortage of grasses and other forage plants, the same number of animals has been still on hand to be supported. This has resulted in severe grazing of the native grasses and other forage plants, preventing the vegetation from yielding seed with which to reproduce itself, thus greatly lowering the carrying capacity of the range. This carrying capacity is, of necessity, governed largely by the amount of rainfall. In years when there are ample rains there is an abundance of vegetation for grazing, but in the periods when the rainfall is light the growth of vegetation is much less. Much damage has been done to the ranges through the inability of the stockmen to reduce their herds during periods of drought.

With the exception of the western portions of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, the carrying capacity of the range is much lower at the present time than it was in the early days, or even a decade ago. Reports from various stockmen indicate that the majority of the ranges are not carrying one-half as many animals as formerly. Ranges which formerly required from 8 to 12 acres to support a single steer throughout the entire year now usually require from 20 to 35 acres. Instances are cited in Arizona where from 50 to 100 acres are needed to support a single beef animal. In western Nebraska the carrying capacity of the range is considerably higher than formerly. This is because the stockmen of that region have protected their ranges from the ravages of prairie fires.

Overcrowding the public ranges has caused considerable friction. In many sections there have been bitter fights between the sheepmen and the cattlemen. The majority of these fights were eventually settled by a division of the range and the establishing of dead-lines. There have also been serious difficulties between the stockmen and the homesteaders. In some instances the stockmen tried to keep the settlers out; in other places the settlers have taken up the watering places or settled on land adjoining them, and have kept the stock from watering in their accustomed places, either by building fences or by driving them away.

The stockmen have tried in many ways to adjust themselves to these conditions. Some have obtained virtual control of their ranges by buying up or leasing all the watering

places. Others have been able to buy railroad land and deserted homesteads or to lease school lands, and thus bring their ranges under direct control.

In other regions, where the land could not be brought under control by these methods, stockmen have divided the ranges by mutual consent. Later they began to build drift fences on these lines in order to prevent their cattle from straying from their ranges. These drift fences were gradually extended until large tracts of Government land were inclosed. The fencing in of large pastures proved to be so convenient to the stockmen in the handling of their stock that it became quite general in several of the range States.

ATTITUDE OF STOCKMEN TOWARD LEGISLATION.

Recently an executive order was issued requiring that these fences be removed. The results of this order have greatly emphasized the necessity for some legislation which will effect a distribution of range land among those having stock on the ranges, so as to secure to them by lease, purchase, or other legal means the possibility of managing their ranges with a view to maintaining their productiveness. The stockmen, who, in the absence of legislation, had gradually developed a system of range division among themselves, all recognize that this division was a primitive arrangement, devoid of legal status, but made necessary by the exigencies of the business. For the most part they are heartily in favor of legislation which will give stockmen a legal right to protect whatever range may be assigned to each.

A few years ago the stockmen were bitterly opposed to any form of legislation for the division of the public domain through leasing or any other system. They felt that if they were deprived of free feed they would be unable to make a living from the range, for they could not afford to lease or purchase the feed. All they wanted was that the range should be "let alone."

Now, with the greatly changed conditions caused by overstocking and the taking up of large areas of the best range lands for farming purposes, the more progressive stockmen realize fully that unless some such step is taken the open range will soon be destroyed.

Although the majority of the stockmen now favor some form of legislation for the future disposal of that part of the public domain which is suitable for range purposes only, there is still a great diversity of opinion concerning the character of the laws needed. The greater number seem to be in favor of some system of leasing the land in individual pastures for terms of five or ten years. Nearly all believe that the area of land released to a given person should be some multiple of the area to which he holds title in the vicinity, but that there should be a maximum limit in order to prevent any one man or company from securing control of too much land.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT.

So long as it remains public domain, and is consequently free to all without restriction, nothing can be done to improve the range land of the country, for whatever improvement might be effected would almost immediately be destroyed by the stockmen in their eagerness to be the first to profit by it. But when the land is brought under control by lease, purchase, or other means, the problem of handling the range is radically changed and the stockman is on an entirely different footing. Instead of living in uncertainty as to when his range will be a thing of the past, he will know just how much land he can use and depend upon. Then he will not feel that he must graze his land as hard as he can while he has the opportunity. Instead, he will be in a position to protect it and get the greatest amount of good from it from year to year. He will then be able to fence the land and keep off all outside stock, and to regulate the number of his own grazing thereon.

Many stockmen are firmly convinced that stock cannot be run at a profit in pastures that are owned or leased. Numerous citations of large cattle companies that have lost heavily in leasing grazing lands on Indian reservations are made. It is true that many of the cattle companies have lost large sums of money in leasing these lands. Careful investigation, however, will usually show some special reasons for such losses. First, the majority of these companies were handling a very poor grade of cattle. These yielded so small a margin between the cost of putting them in the pasture and the returns from putting them on the market that they could not stand the extra expense incurred in leasing. Then the cattle seemed to be unadapted to such pasturage conditions. Instead of grazing contentedly in the pastures they spent the greater part of their time wandering along the fences. Another reason for this failure, and a very important one, is that the number of acres allotted to an animal was usually placed too low, and overgrazing resulted.

In other words, these stock companies did not adapt themselves to the changed condi-

tions. While a few men or companies have not made a success of running stock in inclosed areas, a very large number have succeeded. At the present time the most successful stockmen of such States as Texas, California, and Washington, where the free range is almost a thing of the past, run their stock in pastures.

AVOIDANCE OF OVERGRAZING.

In making the change from the open range to the inclosed pastures, stockmen must not lose sight of the fact that when they have thus shut out all stray stock they have not changed the carrying capacity of the land in the least. They must, therefore, be careful not to overgraze the inclosed areas, which is often done from a mistaken idea that the mere fencing of a range increases its carrying capacity. Yet when they come to inclose an area and pasture it, they are quite inclined to put in more stock than their estimate calls for; consequently their pastures are badly overstocked, and in some instances are actually grazed closer than the outside range. This means not only that the pasture has been seriously damaged, but that the stock are in poorer condition at the end of the season than if they had run outside. It is safe to say that nine out of ten men changing from the outside range to pastures will overgraze their land the first season. Many of these will change their methods immediately and soon get their pastures on a supporting basis; others will take two or three years to really learn the true carrying capacity of their pastures; and still others, who cannot get out of the rut, will continue to overgraze, with the result that their pastures will continually run down, while their stock grows poorer in quality from year to year.

RESTING THE LAND.

When an area of land has been very severely overgrazed in the past it will be absolutely necessary that it be very carefully pastured for the first two or three years. The natives grasses and forage plants must have a chance to regain their former vigor and go to seed. A very large number of stockmen advocate resting the land—that is, keeping all stock off for a period of three or four years. That this remedy will bring about the desired results has been definitely proved in numerous instances. In Arizona the Department of Agriculture has a large area of land in the Santa Rita Forest Reserve that is entirely protected from stock. This area contains about fifty square miles, and includes range country that varies from very poor mesa to fairly good mountain range. Before it was fenced this area was in a very badly denuded condition. In less than two years, under protection, it has improved wonderfully. A large percentage of the new vegetation is of little value, however, as many of the seeds present were of plants not relished by stock. But the better kinds of grasses scattered among this vegetation are increasing.

In the State of Washington experiments and observation of inclosed areas, covering a period of five years, have shown conclusively that a given range can be very greatly improved and, in some cases, brought back to its original carrying capacity in from two to five years if it is properly protected. The length of time required for the range to be fully restored depends partly on how complete the overgrazing has been and largely on the amount of rainfall.

While resting will bring about the desired results, there are very few men who can afford to allow their land to remain idle for so long a period, as the taxes, interest on the investment, and cost of maintenance go on just the same, whether the land is in use or not. Resting would in the end be cheaper than to continue overgrazing the land, but it is really not necessary. There is no reason why, by judicious management, the feed on such an area should not be utilized. If such a pasture be grazed very lightly during the early part of the season until the grasses can get their growth and go to seed, it will then have a chance to improve, although this improvement may be slight. It would be much better if the pasture could be protected until the grasses have gone to seed and the seed has fallen to the ground. Then the dry feed can be utilized without damage to the range.

ALTERNATION OF PASTURES.

This improvement can best be accomplished by dividing the pastures into a number of small ones and alternating the stock from one to another. The number of pastures will depend somewhat on the size of the range and how it is watered. In order to secure the best results there should be not less than three pastures, while four, or even more, would be much better. In all parts of the country the more successful stockmen have a fenced area that they reserve for winter pasture, while those who run their stock entirely on their own land nearly always subdivide to the extent of a summer and a winter pasture. It is noticeable that in nearly every instance the winter pasture shows an excellent stand and produces much more feed than the summer pasture. This is solely because the grasses,

being grazed only in the winter, have a chance to remain in healthy condition and also to produce a crop of seed with which to supply new plants as the old ones give way. Again, there being a good covering of vegetation, the ground is protected so that the wind and hot sun do not take all the moisture out of the ground. Instead, the moisture is utilized in growing vegetation for feed.

In Texas many of the stockmen have found that it pays them to alternate their pastures. Some even assert that with their pastures in the best condition they carry more stock on a given area where alternation of pasture is practiced than where one big field is used. Even in the East, where there is plenty of moisture, alternation of pastures is being more strongly advocated each year, as the farmers are gradually learning that their pastures can be made to carry more stock by this method.

RE-SEEDING THE WORN-OUT RANGE.

The problem of re-seeding the range has received much attention from the Department of Agriculture. So far, experiments have shown that in the extremely arid portions of the range country re-seeding is impracticable. The only method of restoring such areas is to rest the overgrazed portions. In case such ranges are grazed the year round, alternation of pastures is the only solution that can be offered at the present time. Fortunately, on account of the scarcity of water, the great majority of these areas are used only for winter pastures. In this way these areas have a chance to make a good growth and to go to seed during the summer season. Thus they have ample opportunity to restore themselves in case they are not overgrazed.

In the semi-arid regions, such as the bunch-grass hills of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and the grama-grass regions of Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming, alternation of pastures will be equally useful.

Ordinarily, unless the overgrazing has been very severe, the restoration process will not take many years, in some instances only four or five. If, however, the overgrazing has been complete enough to practically destroy all the native plants and has been so long in duration that no seed is left in the ground, the process will be very slow, indeed, for there is nothing left on which to base improvement. Under such conditions weeds of almost no forage value are very likely to take the place of the valuable forage plants that have been destroyed. In order to prevent this, it might be feasible in some localities to gather seed of these native grasses and scatter it on the overgrazed portions. In the State of Washington, farmers have taken seed of the tall lime-grass (*Elymus condensatus*), called rye-grass by stockmen, and sown it on areas where it formerly grew. Instances are known where these men are not cutting lime-grass hay from these same areas. Experiments carried on by the Washington Agricultural College, in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, have shown that this could probably be done in favorable seasons with bunch-grass. In the Dakotas and eastern Montana, it is quite noticeable that wherever a part of the prairie land is plowed up and then allowed to revert it will in time be covered with wheat-grass (*Agropyron occidentale*). If it is plowed and nothing else is done the wheat-grass will take possession of the area very quickly. This and the rapidity with which this grass works into overgrazed places that are rested a little show very plainly that the overgrazed areas where it grows naturally can be easily restored by re-seeding with this grass. Whether the grama grasses of these regions could be restored by this process is not known. Many of the leading stockmen are inclined to believe that they could, but think it would be a difficult matter to procure the seed.

RE-SEEDING IN THE MOUNTAIN AREAS.

In the mountain areas, where the rainfall is much greater, the problem of restoring the range is not nearly so difficult. Where the devastation has not been too complete the range will soon restore itself if protected. On these areas where overgrazing has left the range in a denuded condition the restoration will take a number of years. It can, however, usually be greatly hastened by re-seeding with some of the cultivated grasses. Experiments carried on during the past four years in the mountain areas of Washington have thoroughly demonstrated that timothy can be used to excellent advantage in the mountain meadows and in the parks of that State, where the original vegetation has been destroyed by sheep. This grass proved to be the best of a number used in re-seeding the devastated mountain meadows, (1) because it made the best growth and stood pasturage well, and (2) because it was the cheapest and easiest to start.

According to these experiments, the cost of re-seeding land is from 60 cents to \$1 an acre, depending on the amount of seed used and on the cost of getting it into the mountains. Eight pounds of seed per acre ought to give a stand that, if cut for hay, would

yield nearly enough forage the second season after it was sown to pay for the re-seeding. yield approximately three-fourths of a ton of hay per acre. That would mean that it would If the seed were sown in the autumn before snow falls it would need no further treatment, but if sown in the spring it should be harrowed in, which would greatly increase the cost.

These experiments have also proved that orchard grass and tall fescue would do well on those areas that are a little too dry for the successful growth of timothy, and the *Bromus inermis* will be of great value in range improvement along the drier edges of the meadows and parks, provided the seed can be secured at a price that does not make it prohibitive. Redtop has given good results, but it has been very slow in establishing itself. It made almost no showing until the third year, but by the fourth season it had attained an excellent stand and was beginning to crowd out the native vegetation growing in the meadow with it. It will furnish a large amount of excellent feed in the mountain meadows.

In the Sierra Nevadas of California redtop and timothy have shown themselves to be of great value in re-seeding along the edges of the worn-out and badly overgrazed meadows, provided they are not sown on those areas where there is standing water throughout the greater part of the year. Redtop seems to do especially well in the mountain areas. Judging from the results of experiments, when once introduced it will spread over a great part of the meadow and will form a dense sod that will in time crowd out other vegetation.

Orchard grass also grows very well in meadows, and also will, apparently, do well in some of the drier hillsides, where there is not enough moisture for timothy or redtop. In fact, one of the rangers of the Sierra Forest Reserve has succeeded in growing a fair crop of orchard grass hay for his saddle horses just at the lower edge of the timber belt, where the land has been cleared of chaparral and the conditions are quite arid.

CONSERVATION OF WATER.

The water problem is of extreme importance in range improvement, for without plenty of good water stock cannot be expected to make good gains. When the land is once brought under control the stockmen can afford to go to considerable expense to secure plenty of water: In many instances, as in parts of Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, large reservoirs, or "water holes," can be made, which, with the local showers during the summer, will insure plenty of water throughout the year. In other sections, as in the sand hills of Nebraska or in southern California, the water can be easily obtained by means of wells and storage tanks, the water being pumped by windmills or gasoline engines. In many sections of the country, as in Washington, Oregon, and Nevada, there are numerous springs which formerly watered a large number of cattle, but which have gone dry through the incessant tramping of stock about them. If these springs were dug and fenced and the water conducted to troughs they could again be made to furnish an abundance of water for a considerable number of stock. The water thus stored in troughs will be kept clean for the stock and none of it need be wasted through seepage. In Nevada the digging out and protection of the springs is considered to be of the greatest importance.

Every opportunity should be taken to increase the number of watering places, so that the stock using them would need to travel only comparatively short distances. In this way the range can be improved greatly, as the stock will not need to tramp over so much ground in traveling from the grass to the water and back. It will also be beneficial to the stock themselves, as the time spent now in traveling for water can be spent in resting or in feeding, and thus in making larger gains.

PREMATURE GRAZING TO BE AVOIDED.

One of the great dangers in handling range stock is the tendency of many of the stockmen to put their stock out on the range just as soon as the grass begins to start in the spring and before the ground is thoroughly settled. The vegetation, being nipped off before it gets a fair start, or, as the stockmen say, "gets strong," is greatly retarded in its growth and does not produce as much feed that season as it would if it had a better chance. Where the soil is clayey the damage caused by the premature grazing is greatly increased by the tramping of the stock, which tends to pack it into a hard layer that is impenetrable to plant roots. This packing of the soil has been one of the greatest factors in the destruction of the feed in many mountain meadows.

RAISING WINTER FEED.

In order to obtain the greatest returns from his land, the stockman of the future will need to grow enough feed to carry his stock through the winter without danger of loss and to keep them in good growing condition. With the extra cost of running his stock in pastures he must keep them constantly gaining, or they will prove a loss. If he cannot

get water for irrigation either from some stream or through storage reservoirs, such as are common in the Dakotas, that will catch enough surface water to insure sufficient pasture, he will need to grow grain hay.

Of the different cereals that can be used for hay, rye will probably prove to be the surest to yield a good crop over the greatest area of country. It will stand the hard winters of the North as well as any of the other cereals, and requires the least moisture of any of them to mature a crop of hay. It can also be made to yield a fair crop with as little effort as any of the other cereals, and can thus be grown at the least cost. Many of the stockmen are greatly prejudiced against this plant as forage. This is probably very largely due to the fact that they have allowed it to get too ripe before cutting. If cut when just in the milk it makes excellent hay with which to winter stock. Beardless barley is another excellent crop to grow for grain hay. It produces a better quality of feed than rye and in some localities is preferred to any of the cultivated grasses for feed. It probably could not be depended on to produce as large a yield as rye, nor is it so certain a crop. In some sections of the country, as in the Dakotas, durum wheat will produce a considerable amount of forage in the more favorable years. In other sections many of the farmers seem well pleased with spelt. These last two plants are not so desirable for stock as some others on account of their heavy beards. These beards will often cause sore mouths, especially when fed to horses, and will also cause losses among sheep. In the more favorable localities, wheat, barley and oats can be grown.

In the Dakotas and eastern Montana a number of stockmen raise corn for forage and find this to be exceedingly profitable. These men are thoroughly convinced that by feeding corn fodder to their calves and yearlings they get enough better gains to pay them well for their extra work. It is noticeable that the men who are doing this are topping the markets with grass-fed cattle from their sections. This they ascribe largely to the fact that they get better gains on their young stock. In some instances these men are really raising a better grade of cattle than their neighbors, which must also be taken into consideration.

Where a little water can be stored for irrigation, brome-grass (*Bromus inermis*) produces a fair crop of hay and is becoming quite popular. This is especially true of the western half of the Dakotas. It is quite probable that with the same amount of water alfalfa would give a larger yield. Alfalfa will grow on much drier land than is often supposed. In many parts of the West stockmen have been trying to start this plant. Some succeed, while others fail. A large number get very poor results, as their alfalfa seems to "winter-kill" badly. Experiments that are being carried on at the substation at Dickinson, N. Dak., appear to indicate that much of the winter-killing is due to a lack of nitrogen-gathering bacteria, which are essential for the successful growth of alfalfa. Alfalfa is really worth a considerable effort in order to get it started. In case of failure it should be tried again on a small scale until it has been determined whether it can be made to succeed.

AREA OF LAND NEEDED.

The area of land required to justify engaging in the stock business, without other source of revenue, varies greatly in different sections. In the northern range States, where stock must be fed for a period of three or four months during the winter season, and where the rain-fall is fairly abundant, 2,500 to 4,000 acres of land would ordinarily be needed to make a fair living for a family. If the settler were fortunate in selecting a range that had not been very much overgrazed and on which there was very little waste land, he might be able to get along with 2,000 acres. Such areas will, however, be difficult to find. In the more southern range States, where the rainfall is much less and not so well distributed throughout the season, the number of acres required for an animal will be much greater. Here the area required to support a family will vary from 16,000 acres in the better sections to 25,000, and in some cases as much as 40,000 acres are required.

IMPROVING THE GRADE OF STOCK.

Improvement of the class of stock using the grazing lands is becoming constantly more important. In the old days, when there was plenty of free range, almost any sort of animal could be sold at a profit. Under the present crowded conditions the cost of maintenance is much higher, and the poor-grade animal, or "scrub," will no longer yield satisfactory returns.

The man who is running his stock in inclosed areas or contemplates so doing in the future will find it necessary, if he is to be successful, to carry that class of stock that will net him the greatest returns. This statement holds equally true for the outside range. In fact, there are only two methods whereby the man who expects to continue running his

stock on the public domain can meet the existing conditions successfully. One is the raising of sufficient feed to carry his stock through the winter safely; the other, to run a grade-of stock that shall make the largest possible returns in the shortest time.

The cattlemen can no longer afford to run steers until they are 4, 5 or 6 years old, but he will need to raise quick-maturing animals that will be ready for market by the time they are 2 or 3 years old—4 at the very latest. Not only must these cattle mature early, but they must be of a quality that will dress a good percentage of beef.

This means that the cattlemen will need to raise high-grade cows and supply the very best bulls he can secure—if pure-bred, so much the better. In many instances the cattlemen are so crowded for range that they find it difficult to produce beef because the grass is insufficient for the steers to make rapid gains. Men in other sections find the grass of too poor a quality to fatten steers. These men will need to grow cattle for the eastern feed yards, to be sold to the feeder in the autumn as calves, yearlings, 2-year-olds, or 3-year-olds. In producing such cattle many of these men will find it necessary to improve their herds greatly, for quality and not quantity is what the eastern feeder wants. Many of these feeders complain bitterly because they cannot obtain the class of cattle they need. It is noticeable that in the sales of the "feeders and stockers" at Omaha, Chicago, and other stock yards, those of poor quality are hard sellers and ordinarily go at very low figures.

In the South the cattlemen realize that they must cut down their herds, and, instead of large ones of low-grade cattle, they must raise smaller and better herds. Many of the cattlemen are making this change by culling out their poor-grade cows and heifers as fast as they can. As an example of what may be done on the open range under present overcrowded conditions, the methods of a stockman living near Reva, S. Dak., may be mentioned. A few years ago this man, becoming dissatisfied with the kind of cattle that he was running, bought a registered bull and began to grade his cattle up. By using good registered Shorthorn bulls, which he changes every three years, and by selecting good-grade cows, he has been grading up his herd until now his cattle could outweigh and outsell those in his immediate neighborhood. At first his neighbors made considerable sport of him for importing registered stock and prophesied that he would make a failure of it. Instead of a failure his cattle are so much better in quality that they may be distinguished a long distance away merely by their body outline and their increased size. In order to get the most good out of his animals this man was, of course, obliged to do a good deal more work in taking care of them. He found it necessary to "line ride" every day in order to keep his stock from straying and to see that his bulls served his own cows and not those of his neighbors. This extra work paid him well, as he rarely loses cattle through straying and does not need to belong to any of the round-up associations. The prime value of this work is shown in his calf crop, which averages about 95 per cent, while that of his neighbors averages only 60 per cent.

Now that the range is becoming so crowded that it is difficult to get sufficient grass to fatten steers, he is preparing to increase his breeding stock and cut down the number of his beef steers, so that when he can no longer grow beef he will be in a position to dispose of a high-class feeding cattle, which he will aim to sell as yearlings or 2-year-olds to eastern feeders. This he can do without any sacrifice whatever, as he has a type of cattle that is exactly such as the feeders want, but find it difficult to obtain.

What has been said of cattle holds equally true of horses. To-day there is almost no place for the small horse, or "cayuse," while good animals are in demand. That one can afford to raise good horses on the range has been demonstrated by a stockman living in western North Dakota. During a period of low prices for range horses this man bought a high-priced stallion. With this animal and nine range mares of average size and quality as a nucleus he built up a fine herd. When the stallion died he was replaced with two registered Percherons, which continued to build up the herd until it was one of the finest herds of range horses in the United States. One of these stallions is shown in plate XII, figure 1, while some of the progeny are shown in plate XII, figure 2. When this man got his first horse his neighbors believed that he had made a serious mistake in buying so expensive an animal. For several years, while he was building up his herd, at which time horses were of almost no value, he was considerably in debt. As his stock began to improve and the price of horses increased he began to realize well from his herd, and during the last two years he has sold geldings in carload lots at \$125 a head, unbroken. In the summer of 1906 he sold his entire herd, 227 head, at \$85 a head straight for all branded stock—an unusually high price for range horses. There were two mares of his own raising in

this herd, for which the buyers refused \$550, unbroken. This man estimates that his first stallion made for him many times what he paid for it.

MOVEMENT TOWARD FARMING RANGE LANDS.

With the first extension of the railroads through the Western States large areas of land that had been previously inaccessible except for stock were taken up for farming purposes. At first only the choice areas that would grow good grain crops or those places that could be easily irrigated were selected. Within the last ten or twelve years people have learned that, by careful tillage and the use of machinery, land that had hitherto been considered of no value except for grazing can be made to produce paying crops of grain. This, together with the vast extension of irrigable lands through private enterprise and the different Government projects, has caused a heavy immigration to these regions. If the present demand for western lands continues it will be only a short time before all of the public domain except the mountainous portions and the extremely arid sections will be taken up for farming purposes.

While the rapid strides that have been made in arid-land cultivation make it impossible to tell exactly what lands will produce successful crops for a period of several years, it would seem that many of the people who have settled in the arid regions will eventually be compelled either to give up their places or combine stock raising with their dry-land farming.

PROBABLE FUTURE OF RANGE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Present tendencies indicate that the range-stock industry of the future will be confined to those regions that are too rough for cultivation or too arid for the successful growth of crops. Except in the high mountain regions, where the grazing season is very short, or in the desert areas, where, on account of the scarcity of water, grazing can be carried on only during the winter months, the grazing will eventually be carried on in inclosed fields on definitely assigned tracts. The stockmen will endeavor to get bodies of land large enough to support their stock, either by purchase, leasing, or, in case the homestead act should be amended to fit range conditions, by homesteading. Many living in close proximity to forest reserves will secure grazing permits, allowing them to run stock in these areas during the summer season. Wherever possible, these men will raise enough feed to carry their stock safely through the winter season.

HORSESHOES

A very interesting subject, especially to the team owner, is that of the origin and history of horseshoes and of the art of shoeing horses. Many references to it are found in writings of great antiquity, which fact leads one to suppose that it was of early origin. It seems that the Greeks and the Egyptians were not acquainted with the practice, and it was also unknown to the Romans. The first foot covering for the foot of the horse, when it was injured, was made of leather, fastened on with thongs much after the fashion of sandals attached to the feet of human beings. The need of such a covering for the feet of their horses was greatly felt by the ancients in their military campaigns; the value of strong and sound hoofs was much more appreciated by them than by the moderns. That they had certain methods of hardening the hoof may be inferred from their writings. In several military campaigns the cavalry was rendered useless, and the horses were sent away till their hoofs could be restored.

The first authentic reference we can find to the use of horseshoes is made by the Emperor Leo of the ninth century. It is expressly stated that these were made of iron and that nails belonged to them. Horseshoeing is supposed to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror. Henry de Ferres, who came over with him, is supposed to have owed his surname to his office of inspector of farriers.

Horseshoes were always made by hand until the introduction of the machine invented by Henry Burden of Troy, in 1843, and they are now manufactured with very little deviation from the pattern set forth by him.—The American Team Owner.

THE KNOWING GAME COCK

By Will M. Clemens.

Mr. Scott Leighton, the Boston artist, tells the story of a pet game cock which he kept in his studio. Having at one time to paint the portrait of a large-sized game cock for a patron, the pet suffered a great deal from the domineering spirit of the larger bird and got so that he never could see him without flying into a rage. After the picture was completed and the feathered model had been removed the canvas remained in the studio, standing on the floor.

One day the little game cock was picking his way about the studio, when he suddenly caught sight of the counterfeit presentment of his former enemy. With a scream of rage he gave one leap, and, flying at the picture, struck his spurs into it again and again. The next time that he was given an opportunity he repeated the attack, and it became the almost daily amusement of the artist and his friends to witness these impromptu cock fights between a live bird and a dummy.

At last one day the little fellow, resting a moment after an unusually spirited attack, happened to cock his head on one side so as to get a look behind the picture. For an instant he was dumfounded. He looked in front and saw his old enemy, as large as life; another glance behind and he was more than ever puzzled. He then deliberately walked behind and around the picture several times, carefully surveying it, and finally, with a spiteful flirt, and with an air of disgust that would have done credit to a human being, marched away and hid himself.

Never after that day could he be persuaded to attack the picture, or, indeed, to pay the slightest attention to it. He had penetrated the sham and would have no more of it.

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB.

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Not to be actively kind is cruel."
—Ruskin.

Once upon a time—not so long a time ago—a little boy and his sister, living in Bedford Park, England, became very indignant one day upon seeing a boy cruelly mistreat a donkey. The children told their mother, who sympathized with their feeling of indignation as well as in their desire to be of help to the poor little donkey. About this time Mr. John Ruskin, a famous man who is now dead and whose eloquent and original writings you will all read and enjoy when you are older, wrote a protest against the cruel way in which nearly all the children of Bedford Park were hunting and catching butterflies in nets made for that sport.

This protest, together with the trouble about the donkey, caused the mother to start among her own children and their friends, a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Sixteen boys and twenty-six girls joined this society and the name adopted was "Friends of Living Creatures."

The boy and his sister became very active members and the sister, now a woman grown, under the name of Katie MacDonald Goring, contrib-

utes to the August number of the "Fortnightly," a delightful account of the origin and history of this club. She tells, among other things, about writing to Mr. Ruskin to ask him to become a "Patron of the Society" and gives his reply:

"Brantwood, 22d Jan., '85.

"My Darling Katie: I'm quite delighted with the society—and its plans and its signatures—and its ages and its resolutions—they're all as nice as ever can be, and I'll be your patron—or Dux—or anything you like to make me—only—it seems to me you don't need to be patronized. Doesn't patron sound too much as if you were a charitable bazaar or an amateur concert or something of that sort? Don't you think you'd better call me the society's 'Papa?' I should feel ever so much more at home if you called me that!

Meantime I send you for entrance gift an engraving from a little sketch of mine which I'm rather proud of—the young Avocet (it was made from the stuffed one which you will find at the British Museum—but I have also seen the real one at the Gardens)—and I'll look out some other things directly for you—and be always—your affectionate Papa?"

"J. RUSKIN."

The society published a journal and upon one occasion Mr. Ruskin gave the young editors this valuable advice:

"Meantime, two serious words only about your 'stories.' When you write fables try always to make the animals speak, though with your words and wit, only from their experience and feelings. Don't make

a frog talk like a crane, nor a crane like a swallow. In the second and far more important place, when you collect and write down your experiences of animals, be sure you give as far as possible the exact facts—and no more than the facts. Don't attribute to the animals any more cleverness than you are sure of—nor guess their feelings. Say what they did with precision, and how they looked and seemed to feel—but all as carefully as if you were on oath in a court of justice."

Mr. Ruskin was a great man, but he could concern himself about the welfare of even a butterfly.

The loving conscience that is mindful of the tiniest living creature in distress is fitting itself to do great work in the world among men.

TWO VOYAGERS.

Two butterflies went out at noon
And waltzed above a stream;
Then stepped straight thro' the firmament
And rested on a beam;

And then, together bore away
Upon a shining sea,—
Tho' never yet, in any port,
Their coming mentioned be.

If spoken by the distant bird,
If met in ether sea
By frigate or by merchantman,
Report was not to me!

—Emily Dickinson.

MY PETS.

I have a pet chicken named Marie Antoinette. She is three years old. I have trained her to several tricks. In the morning when I go out to the barnyard she always has a song to greet me with. Marie Antoinette will tell me when she wants a drink of water by coming to the gate and pretending she is drinking. When she is hungry she will walk along

looking on the ground and then run back to me, when I bring her something to eat she will thank me by singing. She will tell me if she loves me if I ask her. Marie Antoinette used to have the bad habit of creeping under the fence. She was soon cured of this, for we fastened down the fence and she could no longer get out. She comes into the house when I call her, and she knows where we keep the "chicken food" pan and never loiters to go to it and get something to eat, for she is always hungry, and never refuses anything I give her.

I also have a pet squirrel, whose name is Skip. I named him because he skips from one tree to another. Skip is quite an acrobat; he jumps about ten feet through the air, from one branch to the other. When he springs off a limb he does so sometimes with his head down, and when he reaches the other limb it goes down with him, and Skip clings to it, balancing himself. Although he is upside down when the branch comes up, he runs gaily on, chattering as he goes. Skip is a very good weather prophet, if you watch him closely. In the summer, before a rainy day, Skip is very busy getting food for the morrow, or if the next day will be very windy he will also be in a hurry and not stop to play.

He is quite tame and comes quite near to me. We used to have an old squirrel that would sit and look into the window and watch Mamma and me do the housework, just as if he wanted to learn how to do housework. But one day we found him in the rain barrel, drowned.

But my Marie Antoinette and Skip are still living, and if you should ever come to our house you can see both of my pets.

MARGARET C. WILHELM,

BEN.

Ben was a beautiful Scotch come. He came to us in a very strange way. A friend of ours had found a beautiful little collie puppy. He could not find its owner, so he telephoned us and asked if we wanted him. My mother and I went down there and carried him home in our arms. He was just a rolly-polley little fellow. We called him Ben after a Ben in a story book, which was also a Scotch collie. He was very smart and intelligent, but he did not understand a swing. He would run up and down barking after us when we were swinging. When he was older he had a very bad habit of running after horses and barking. One day when he was barking after a wagon the wheel of the wagon ran over his foot. He never ran after a wagon again.

One day, when we had had him about a year, a man came and said Ben was his dog. When my papa thought he was right he gave Ben to the man. Nothing was heard of him for three or four months. One night about 9 o'clock there was a scratching at the door, and Ben, with a rope around his neck, bleeding and torn, came in and lay down where he always used to. After this he kept going back and forth from one home to another.

KENNETH COLE.**I KILLED A ROBIN.**

I killed a robin—the little thing,
With scarlet breast on a glossy wing,
That comes in the apple tree to sing.

A little flutter, a little cry,
Then on the ground I saw him lie;
I didn't think he was going to die.

But as I watched him I soon could see
He never would sing for you or me
Any more on the apple tree.

And I'm thinking every summer day
How never, never I can repay
The little life that I took away.
—*Sydney Dayre, in Youth's Companion.*

COLD WEATHER CRUELTY.

"Every boy or girl who has the responsibility of a pet can guess what we mean by cold-weather cruelty. When the temperature drops thirty degrees all living things feel the change. They enjoy it or they suffer from it, not alone according to their natures, but also according to the extent to which they are exposed to the cold. As a general rule horses and dogs delight in a run on a frosty day; it is as exhilarating to them as to any boy. If, however, a horse is obliged to stand unblanketed in the cold he will shiver and suffer; a dog or cat that is forced to spend a freezing night out of doors is likely either to die of the exposure or to contract rheumatism for the rest of its life.

A common cruelty in cold weather is to flick a horse with the whip. Drivers often do it thoughtlessly, but the horse is exquisitely sensitive to the sting of the lash on his chilled skin. The next time your fingers are very cold rap them as lightly as you please and see how it hurts. You can imagine how a cut with a whip must feel?

For the remainder of the winter would it not be a good plan, boys and girls, regularly to do battle against cold-weather cruelty? See that your horse is properly shod and he will not strain and slip when you drive him over frozen ground. Have the ice-cold bit warmed before it is put into his mouth. Protect your housed birds from draughts. Give all the pets—horses, ponies, dogs, cats and birds—an extra allowance of food, and let them have as much air and bracing exercise as they need to make them happy and to keep them in health; but do not expose any creature to suffering through your neglect of its needs or you prove yourself unworthy to be its owner."

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1907

Children

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	139
Number of children involved.....	346
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	270
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	1
Number of children's cases disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	6
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted.....	9
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$470
Number of persons reprimanded.....	230

Animals

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	950
Animals relieved	4,519
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	417
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	51
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	73
Teamsters and others reprimanded.....	906
Cases prosecuted	116
Fines imposed, \$989; including costs, \$748.....	\$1,737

Existing conditions are peculiarly unfavorable to owners of horses: feed is higher than ever before; sound horses are in greater demand—harder to obtain and higher in price than ever before; the equipment in meeting the provisions of the wide-tire ordinance is a perplexing item of expense; the competition keeps haulage rates stationary. These things, together with the difficulty in procuring efficient service, have conspired to put thirty-eight teaming companies in Chicago out of business since the first of January.

The extraordinary number of prosecutions for cruelty to animals in the last few months may be accounted for by the fact that the owners of the animals have not had sufficient money after paying their running expenses to apply to the betterment of their equipment, including stock.

As a result of these conditions some team owners are practically forced to use horses which are unfit for service in order to fulfill their contracts and in other cases because they cannot afford to feed and keep a horse which is not earning its living.

Great credit is due the police force for their activity in enforcing the city ordinances concerning cruelty to children and animals, and especially to the officers stationed at street crossings and to the mounted police, under the command of Lieutenant Healy, who have done so much in the loop district to regulate traffic and look after the welfare of animals. The team owners, also, are entitled to great credit for the interest they are manifesting in protecting their stock and coping with present conditions so unfavorable to their business.



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DECEMBER, 1907.

No. 2.

RECENT HUMANE CONVENTION.

JOHN L. SHORTALL

The American Humane Association held its thirty-first annual meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of November last.

Sessions were held at the First Baptist Church and at the old historic Park Street Church. Representatives of different Humane Societies from many of the States and from Canada and Nova Scotia were present and many interesting addresses were made and papers read and discussed.

The annual address was made by Doctor William O. Stillman, President of the Association; and the subjects discussed were as follows:

Neglect of Range Stock in the Northwest; The Blackest Stain on our Civilization; Stock Transportation Abuses and How to Stop Them; Transportation of Poultry; The Work of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of The American Humane Education Society; Work Horse Parades; Harnesses for Horses from the Humane Standpoint; Homes for Rest of Horses; The Early History of the Anti-Cruelty Cause in this Country; Anti-Cruelty and the Church; Organizing Anti-Cruelty Societies in the South; Our Work; Humane Slaughtering and Killing Methods; Preliminary Steps in Legislative Methods in Securing Humane Laws; Some Disadvantages in Humane Work; Co-

operation Between Anti-Cruelty Societies and Other Organizations; Juvenile Courts and Probation Work; Methods and Results; Humane Education; The Problem of Children Neglected and Exposed to Immoral Influences; The Necessity for Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Good they Have Accomplished; the Physical Punishment of Minors under the Common Law; Race Suicide; The Anti-Cruelty Crusade for Children in California; State Supervision of Placed Out Children and the Preventive Side of the Work of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

In connection with the subject, "Neglect of Range Stock in the Northwest," Mr. Clarence M. Abbott, Special Commissioner of the Association, gave a very complete lecture illustrated by stereopticon views.

On the evening of November 13th, Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, gave a lecture, showing the splendid work done by that Society in rescuing children and taking them from evil environments and placing them where their surroundings would be more wholesome and elevating; this lecture was illustrated with a most interesting collection of lantern slides.

Upon each afternoon of the Con-

vention, afternoon tea was served to the visiting delegates through the courtesy of Mrs. Huntington Smith of The Animal Rescue League of the City of Boston; Mrs. Smith and Dr. George T. Angell, both of Boston, received the guests.

At the meeting at the Park Street Church on the evening of November 12th, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Ex-President of the American Humane Association, spoke most eloquently on "The Importance of Humane Education;" Mrs. Caroline Earle White, President of The Woman's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, talked about "The Early History of the Anti-Cruelty Cause in This Country," entertaining the large assembly, present at that session of the Convention, with reminiscences of the early days of '67 and '68 with interesting descriptions of her visits with Henry Bergh of New York and George T. Angell of Boston in 1867, when she first entered upon humane work, and relating her interesting experiences with the early humane workers of Massachusetts, New York and Illinois. The Honorable James M. Brown of Toledo, Ohio, speaking in the place of the Reverend Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, who could not be present, made an impressive address, his subject being "Anti-Cruelty and the Church." The Illinois Humane Society sent two delegates to this Convention.

There were in all about two hundred persons present at the three days' Convention, representing all branches of humane work, and from the papers and addresses, and through the interchange of experiences as expressed by these many co-workers, the Convention was of great value to those present, and its influence for good will be felt throughout the land.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE OF PHILANTHROPY

Address of DR. WILLIAM O. STILLMAN, President The American Humane Association, at Annual Meeting, Boston, November 12, 1907.

"More is wasted in the commercial world every year through inhumanity than is sacrificed by war and pestilence. Hundreds of millions of dollars are allowed to go to waste annually, in the United States, through the cruelty resulting from indifference, carelessness and avarice, in dealing with problems relating to children and animals."

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—When Ian Maclaren, the widely known author and much loved Scottish clergyman, died recently, the finest thing said of him, among the many noble tributes which were uttered by loyal admirers the world over, was the remark that, "Life presented itself to him as one long opportunity for being kind." What sweeter thing can be said of any one when all is done?

The humanitarians of the world simply ask men to be kind. Is it too much to ask for a "union of all who love, for the service of all who suffer?" as our gentle Whittier phrases it? During the century which recently closed the world has seen the growth of sentiments of Altruism from a mere shining dream to a concrete reality. May we not believe that the day will come, not too tardily, when the person who literally and lovingly orders his life and relations with others in accordance with the "golden rule" of the greatest religious teacher of all time, will not be regarded as merely eccentric or fanatic? Wisdom produces tolerance, appreciation causes sympathy, but love alone creates true humanity.

It is not generally realized that there are two distinct sides to the anti-cruelty movement—the humanitarian and

the commercial. This great cause really appeals both to the highest and lowest instincts of the human soul in dealing with man's solemn duties and the ethics of social life. It is as if God had appealed to the sordid in case the nobler motive failed. More is wasted in the commercial world every year through inhumanity than is sacrificed by war and pestilence. Hundreds of millions of dollars are allowed to go to waste annually, in the United States, through the cruelty resulting from indifference, carelessness and avarice, in dealing with problems relating to children and animals. Our rulers have not yet learned that cruelty is never good political economics. It is sheer folly and loss. Humanity is civilization. Humanity is also "peace on earth and good will toward all." It should be taught in every school in the world, as a part of the regular school curriculum, because it represents the fundamental essentials of good citizenship.

By the last national census we find that there were 82,329 criminals in this country in prisons. There were also 81,764 paupers being supported. This represented a total of 164,093 persons maintained out of the public revenues. It represents an army of destruction and dependency more than three times the possible size of the standing army which the United States may maintain for its defense in time of national peril. On January 1, 1904, there were in benevolent institutions in this country 283,809 persons, supported mostly by public and private charity. The totals for all these statistics would be larger at the present time. If we should allow a cost of as low as \$100 per year for each person so maintained we have a burden of \$44,790,220 supported by the taxpayers and benevolent institutions and persons in this land. There are other statistics concerning the cost

of crime and dependency which should be added to this already great total, and there is the colossal loss which is sustained through defective and incompetent citizenship which does not contribute its due share toward material success.

Now the point which I wish to make is that these losses are largely preventable. They are preventable just as much as those diseases which cause the largest share of the human death rate are preventable. We humanitarians ask the State to study these problems of social disease just as carefully as the medical profession is studying its department of special work. Success has resulted in the last case. It must also come in the former.

We ask the State to begin with the child when it seeks to cure crime and pauperism. That should be the starting point for all successful reforms of this kind. We ask to have humane education taught in every school in this country. Its usefulness and the desirability of its early adoption can be proved with as much positiveness as a mathematical calculation. Every dollar spent for humane education is a dollar spent in preventing vice, degradation and wretchedness. It is a dollar spent in making better citizens—better fathers and mothers for the future, and better children in the next generation. It is the best paying investment for the individual or the nation to support.

Can you believe that the boy or girl trained, from the kindergarten up, in the practical application of the rules of kindness and justice to every living creature would fail to be a better citizen, and less likely to be criminal or degenerate? Does not a daily school instruction in kindness and justice compel respect for law and order and the feelings of others? In other words, does it not mean education in self-control, unselfishness, consideration

and sympathy for all? Let us recall the great law that what we sow, even so shall we reap. We hold that humane education should be broad enough to reach all the fundamental relations of life and brighten and better them. It teaches that kindness, which is love, should be the cornerstone of character.

The losses which come from man's lack of consideration for animal life are appalling. Economic ornithologists, paid State experts, tell us that the loss in cereal crops from man's wanton destruction of birds which feed upon noxious insects, injurious to grain, amount to the enormous sum of over \$800,000,000 each year. There are in the United States, according to the latest estimates, over 25,000,000 horses and mules. Nearly all these beasts are cut short from five to ten years in the natural duration of their lives by man's ignorance, cruelty and stupidity in his treatment of them. Humane education would easily cure most of these evils. An addition of five years to the life of each animal would mean an economic saving of over one thousand million dollars a year in a short time. There are over 100,000,000 cattle, sheep and swine in this country, and these are also suffering in proportion, partly from ignorance and largely from lack of humane education on the part of their owners. The estimates of our National Department of Agriculture show that the annual loss in cattle and sheep, due to cruelty, in neglect and exposure, amounts to over \$24,000,000, and the special investigations of this Association show that these fearful losses are, at times, wholly inadequately estimated.

When we reflect that the descendants of one vicious and dissolute woman, Frau Jurke, whose history was made the subject of careful official investigation, cost the State in

seventy-five years the estimated sum of \$1,250,000, in the care of her offspring in succeeding generations of vice and dependency, the State should realize that it would have been better to have attempted to reform her, and in this way eliminate her evil posterity. When we reflect that one murder case has cost a quarter of a million dollars, and that if the murderer had been properly educated in his youth the crime would have been avoided, we see where the State owes a duty which should no longer be neglected.

We have heard a great deal about the horrors and losses of war. They are very great. But we have not heard much about the horrors and losses of peace, which are still greater and more constant. I would like to see an officer, at Washington, sitting in the President's Cabinet and accredited to the Department of Public Economics. It is a careful scrutiny and curtailment of losses which makes a commercial house prosperous. Why should a State neglect this obvious duty?

Three-fourths of our savagery would cease by the honest application of the golden rule to all the relations of life. How hard it is for man to be only just and merciful! From age to age human society has been dominated, in the evolution of its life history, by communities of thought and purpose which have been called "world forces." Since the mere savage struggle for existence settled into organized social channels, militarism, theocracy, utilitarianism, luxury and vice, have in turn successfully ruled in the annals of nations. Benefits and evils have undoubtedly been derived from each. Each age has left its trail of slime, and each its legacy of worth for the race.

To-day there are several great forces which are dominant in man's affairs and which may be justly called "world forces." Among these are the

spirit of democracy, the conclusions of modern science, and the vast forces of commercialism. Percolating through these, at times disintegrating society, at others binding it together, is the old spirit of individualism, of selfishness, of greed, of graft. During the centuries a new force has gradually come into power. It had been heard faintly for ages. Sometimes it has been called mercy, sometimes humanity, sometimes benevolence, but always the sentiment has responded to the name of love—the love of man for man.

Practical altruism has become one of the great forces of the world and one of the most potent in beneficial results. The anti-cruelty movement is only one of the component parts of this great moral awakening which is leading men forward to a greater destiny and a nobler realization of the possibilities of his better nature.

How well we know and love the familiar face of this new "world force!" It has changed our prisons from noisome pens to schools for character; it is making the shop and the home of the wage earner a reward rather than a penalty for existence. It abolished human slavery and is forcing strong nations to be just to weak ones. Through the power of public opinion it is compelling the belligerent and unscrupulous governments to acknowledge that "universal peace" must now be accepted, not as a pious fraud, but as an honest hope.

The anti-cruelty movement is neither capitalistic nor eleemosynary. It is conducted neither for profit nor for charity. Its chief object is to change opinion—public opinion. It seeks to hasten the march of mankind, now for so many centuries on its long and weary way, from barbarism to civilization, from savagery to gentleness.

AT CHRISTMASTIME

At Christmastime the fields are white,
And hill and valley all bedight
With snowy splendor, while on high
The black crows sail athwart the sky
Mourning for summer days gone by
At Christmastime.

At Christmastime the air is chill
And frozen lies the babbling rill;
While sobbingly the trees make moan
For leafy greenness once their own,
For blossoms dead and birdlings flown
At Christmastime.

At Christmastime we deck the hall
With holly branches brave and tall,
With sturdy pine and hemlock bright,
And in the Yule-log's dancing light,
We tell old tales of field and fight
At Christmastime.

At Christmastime we pile the board
With flesh and fruit and vintage
stored,
And mid the laughter and the glow
We tread a measure soft and slow,
And kiss beneath the mistletoe
At Christmastime.

O God, and Father of us all,
List to Thy lowliest creature's call,
Give of Thy joy to high and low,
Comfort the sorrowing in their woe,
Make wars to cease and love to grow
At Christmastime.

Let not one heart be sad to-day,
May every child be glad and gay,
Bless Thou Thy children great and
small,
In lowly hut or castle hall,
And may each soul keep festival
At Christmastime.

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DECEMBER, 1907.

Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach
your sons
To love it, too,—*William Coteper.*

CHRISTMAS GIVING

We are now having the long, still, cold nights and short, brisk, busy days that herald the coming of the beautiful wonder-day, known as Christmas,—though, in some parts of the world, things are just the other way, at this time of year, and in other parts it is all night and no day, while in still others, it is all day and no night. What a cheerful old world it is, to be sure! Never dark on one side but that the sun is smiling bright and warm upon the other, showing plainly that there are "two sides" to everything in the world—two "lights" in which all things may be viewed—and that we only need to "revolutionize" dark things to make them bright.

A Merry Christmas to you! May it bring you many opportunities for giving joy to others,—so much joy that hearts will over-flow and flood the universe with happiness. This is the season of giving,—the giving of good will. The spirit of a merry Christmas is to be found in the spirit in which we

greet the world. The good will that is native to the season is both typical and prophetic. How often is a child heard to express the wish that it were "always Christmas." Were the real spirit of Christmas kept intact,—it would be always Christmas.

Remember that while Christmas comes in a merry dance over the white snow to those who are warm and happy, it sweeps upon the poor and friendless in cold, relentless blasts. What a blessed good thing it is that generous hearts can do so much to warm the earth and drive away hunger and cold and want;—a coat, a pair of shoes, a shawl, some food and fuel, a saucer of milk for a homeless cat, a bone for a stray dog, even a kind word helps to do it.

Soon the air will be filled with the ringing of Christmas bells. Do your utmost to add to the comfort and pleasure of others and the bells will ring in your hearts long after Christmas is past.

It is hard to realize that this is anything but a merry season for all creatures,—the big fire blazes so brightly on our own hearthstone and even the coming Christmas dinner casts delicious aromatic fumes, before. But we must look beyond the borderline of our own home-world if we would see how and where we can extend comfort to others.

This is the time of all the year when the Humane Society has the heaviest work to do. It seems incredible that inhumanities and abuses can be practiced upon little children at Christmas time. It comes as a shock,—but it is a shocking fact. It must be evident to any one who passes upon our streets, having "eyes of the heart," that these are hard, sad days for the horses, which are doing extra hours of holiday work under extraordinarily hard conditions, and for the stray, homeless cats and dogs, from whom even water

is frozen away.

The work of this Society is to rescue children and animals from cruel treatment and bad environment and to better conditions for them to the full protective extent of the law. It is a charitable, public work. Will the charitable public help us to do it? Give of its interest and money for the relief of cruelty cases.

We need more men and women whose interests extend beyond the home into the business, the city, the State and National affairs. Only those of many interests attain the full stature of life. Such people give practical, personal thought and labor to our social, industrial, philanthropic and National problems, toward the end of substituting justice, righteousness and honesty for idle, pious lamentations about cruelty, corruption and greed.

Too long have people deplored the open sores of crime and cruelty. Why do they not donate practical thought and labor to these problems, and give sympathetic and financial aid?

We need more individual effort in all work, more sacrifice and devotion, less thought for self and more public spirit. The health and growth of a Nation depend on that of individuals. How better may a man serve his country than by being an honest, upright, helpful citizen? The glory of a Nation is not in possessions, but in its people, and if they are the right kind of people they will heal and vitalize the world.

CONSTANT CHRISTMAS

BY PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The sky can still remember
The earliest Christmas morn,
When in the cold December
The Savior, Christ, was born.

And still in darkness clouded,
And still in noonday light,
It feels its far depths crowded
With angels fair and bright.

No star unfolds its glory,
No trumpet wind is blown,
But tells the Christmas story
In music of its own.

No eager strife of mortals
In busy field or town
But sees the opened portals
Through which the Christ comes
down.

O never-failing splendor!
O never-silent song!
Still keep the green earth tender,
Still keep the gray earth strong.

Still keep the brave earth dreaming
Of deeds that shall be done,
While children's lives come streaming
Like sunbeams from the sun.

O angels, sweet and splendid,
Throng in our hearts and sing
The wonders which attended
The coming of the King.

Till we, too, boldly pressing
Where once the shepherds trod,
Climb Bethlehem's Hill of Blessing,
And find the Son of God.

*By permission of E. P. Dutton & Co., from
"Christmas Songs and Easter Carols,"
by Phillips Brooks.*

Miss Harriet G. Bird is carrying on a novel kind of humane work in managing a charitable home and hospital for horses. She has ninety acres of land, in the vicinity of Boston, known as "Red Acre Farm," where she receives and cares for horses that are old or broken down from long or excessive work.

Horses are often placed there by their owners in order to insure good care for them in their old age, and

sometimes they are bought from the street, for the purpose of getting them out of the possession of cruel masters. If suffering from incurable injuries or disease they are mercifully put to death. Oftentimes, after a period of rest, good feeding and care, they are capable of doing light work and are put into harness a few hours a day for easy work.

Inmates of the farm are never sold or even given away.

Mr. Edward W. Emerson, M. D., of Boston, is President; Miss Harriet G. Bird, of Stow, Massachusetts, Manager and Treasurer; while Mr. Henry C. Merwin, of Boston, is Secretary.

The Illinois Humane Society is just in receipt of the Fourth Annual Report from Red Acre Farm, from which interesting pamphlet it quotes the following passages, calculated to give accurate information about the Home, its origin and objects, its situation and equipment, which we take pleasure in giving as wide circulation as possible.

"A leading object of the Farm is to rescue from suffering, wretched old horses that are slowly dying from starvation, cold and pain. The number of such animals, especially in the country, is far greater than would be supposed by any one not aware of the facts. They belong usually to degenerate farmers, peddlers, and "traders," and are kept alive partly out of pure shiftlessness, partly with the expectation that they will live through the winter, partly with the hope of selling them for a few dollars to some chance customer.

The Farm is in the town of Stow, Massachusetts, about twenty-five miles west of Boston.

Visitors are welcome at all times.

An agent of the Farm will, upon request, be sent to Boston to take charge of any horse which is to be shipped to the Farm. A freight train starts from

the North Station freight yard for South Acton every week-day at 11 A. M. The freight charge for a horse is \$3.00.

The Farm now has two stables furnished chiefly with box stalls, and exercising yard, paddocks, and a well-shaded pasture.

The Objects of the Farm:

1. To rescue old and worn-out horses, as stated above.

2. To provide free board and such medical or surgical treatment as they may need for horses used by cabmen, expressmen, peddlers and others who cannot afford to pay for their keeping when not at work.

3. To provide a comfortable home, with such petting and indulgences as they have been in the habit of receiving, for old favorites, "family" horses, and others whose owners desire to pension them here.

4. To find good homes and masters for horses still fit for work whose owners have no use for them and are unwilling to sell them. It is far better to kill such horses than to give them away; but it is possible, by taking great pains, to lend them in good homes, under inspection, and thus insure their welfare.

5. To assist poor ignorant owners to understand their horses and the proper care and treatment of them. The Farm acts, and is glad to do so, as a friend and adviser for the neighborhood in cases of lameness, sickness, or accident among horses.

No horses are ever sold or given away by Red Acre Farm; but horses that have been restored to health, if serviceably sound, loaned for light work in the immediate neighborhood of the Farm, where they can be kept under frequent inspection by its officers or agents. The horses thus loaned are very few in number, and no applications for them can be considered except from persons living within ten miles or so of the farm.

ANIMALS HAVE RIGHTS WHICH WISE MEN RESPECT

Man's Noblest Trait is Kindness.—Prof David Swing.

Stable life, being half the life of the horse, has a powerful influence on his health, disposition and value. The chief cause of viciousness in horses is harshness and severity of keepers: ignorant or reckless drivers cause unsoundness, while other diseases result from damp, cold or foul stables, exposure and improper or insufficient food or water.

Horses are naturally amiable and affectionate and when kindly treated will do their best. Harshness and abuse render them timid, irritable, obstinate and vicious, or else break their ambition and "spirit," which is worse.

Stables should be free from draughts and yet well ventilated. Horses cannot thrive in dark, damp or ill-smelling stables. Dark stables distress them, same as a man; damp stables induce rheumatism and other diseases. The horse's smell is very acute, and the odors of a foul stable annoy him. Plaster scattered on a stable floor neutralizes bad odors.

Horses have small stomachs and need three regular meals per day. A quart of oat meal stirred into a pail of water is a capital "lunch" about 11 o'clock, for horses at heavy work or on long drives. It pays to maintain the full power and vigor of a horse. Horses need a variety of food. Vegetables, especially carrots, apples, potatoes, etc., in small quantities are as grateful to a horse as to a man, and promote his health. So change their food often. Never buy musty hay at any price. The best hay is the cheapest. Every horse should have salt, also water always within reach.

Winter clipping is very cruel and injurious—a reversal of nature's method.

Great care should be used in fitting the harness lest distress and sores result. Have no straps too tight, discard blinders, check reins and small bits.

Blinders are useless and injurious to the eyes. They obstruct vision, cause shying, fright and accidents, and much impair the beauty of the horse. Horses do so much better without them that many drivers have discarded them. They are not used in Russia, nor on saddle horses here, and are condemned by many of our best horsemen.

Don't use cold bits in cold weather. Your horse's tongue is tender, and his mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues.

Don't fail to blanket your horse when he stands in the cold.

Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.

Keep your horse's shoes sharp when the streets are slippery. A horse when smooth shod, even though able to keep its footing, is in constant fear of falling and under a nervous and muscular strain wholly unnecessary.

Overloading a horse is a violation of law and the poorest economy of time. Be especially careful to avoid an overload in icy weather.

Don't dock his tail—it is a brutal practice of fashion. A horse needs his tail in summer and winter.

The man who never pets, or praises his horse, or gives him apples or sugar, etc., is unworthy of a horse's service. Horses appreciate kindness, and suffer from harsh words and abuse. "A groom's angry tones will send a quiver of fear down a whole row of stalls."

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB.

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

From the leafless apple tree,
 "Chickadee, chickadee!"
 Then he hops from bough to twig,
 Tapping on each tiny sprig,
 Calling happily to me,
 "Chickadee!"

He's a merry little fellow,
 Neither red nor blue nor yellow,
 He's the cheery bird of winter,
 "Chickadee!"

CHICKADEE

By HENRY RIPLEY DORR.

All the earth is wrapped in snow,
 O'er the hills the cold winds blow,
 Through the valley down below
 Whirls the blast.

All the mountain brooks are still,
 Not a ripple from the hill,
 For each tiny, murmuring rill
 Is frozen fast.

Come with me
 To the tree
 Where the apples used to hang!
 Follow me
 To the tree
 Where the birds of summer sang!
 There's a happy fellow there,
 For the cold he does not care,
 And he always calls to me,
 "Chickadee, chickadee!"

He's a merry little fellow,
 Neither red nor blue nor yellow,
 For he wears a winter over-coat of
 gray;
 And his cheery little voice
 Makes my happy heart rejoice,
 While he calls the live-long day—
 Calls to me—
 "Chickadee!"

FEED THE BIRDS

This is a hungry season for those brave birds that stay North through the winter and every boy and girl should feel it a pleasant duty to feed and protect these feathered friends. Just throw out something in the way of an invitation to them to dine and see how joyously and promptly they will accept of your hospitality. Throw a fresh bone or a piece of meat out on the snow, and see the crows come flocking to your party. Scatter bread-crumbs or a little corn on some bare place and see the eagerness of the hungry wild birds as they enjoy and devour the unexpected love-feast. You may not have seen a blue-jay for weeks, but if you will throw out some corn on the bare ground, where it can be plainly seen, the jays will spy it from afar and will come to partake of the "buffet-luncheon" provided them.

If I were you, I would invite the birds to share in my Christmas, in this way, and would see that the leavings of my Christmas dinner were put out for the homeless dogs and cats in the neighborhood,—and then your Christmas happiness will be complete.

A BIRD THAT SEWS

Have you ever heard of a bird that sews? He is a little fluffy, yellow thing, scarcely larger than a humming bird. He makes his nest of green leaves which he carefully and skillfully sews together, using a fibre for thread and his slender, long, sharp bill as a needle. When he has finished his sewing, he plucks some down from his breast and tucks it into his nest for a "feather-bed" and then the home is finished and furnished for the little wife.

This little fellow is known as the "tailor-bird."

HOW I GOT MY BRINDLE PUP

My father and I were coming home one night, when we saw a large red touring car pass us with a black one following close behind it. From the red one a little bull dog about two months old jumped out. In a moment the large black car ran over the little fellow and the people all got out to see what could be done for him. We heard the dog cry and went over just in time to hear the chauffeur say, "I don't think he will live till we get home." They had come all the way from Logan Square. When my father heard this he said he would take care of him. So papa tucked him under his coat and brought him home.

When we took him to the doctor we were glad to find that only his leg was broken near the shoulder. We had the doctor bandage it up and put him to bed in a wash basket almost full of warm flannel. We stayed up until three o'clock in the morning. We are glad to say we have a good brindle pup for our trouble. We named him Edgar after the chauffeur.

WILLIAM STANLEY MUBIER.

HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE BIRD HOUSE**A Suggestion for Spring Building**

Get an oyster-keg. Most of you boys and girls know what an oyster-keg is, and can get one at some grocery store or from an oyster man. Leave the heads in and stop up the bung-hole; then cut a round hole, two inches in diameter, in the side, about two inches from the end you plan to have as the floor of your house, and nail this end firmly to a square piece of board, large enough to project a couple of inches all round, like a little platform. Then cover the outside of the keg with rough pieces of bark. You can get pieces from trees in the woods, and trim them with a knife to fit your needs. Use small brads to fasten on the bark, and drive them in a little on the slant, as they will hold more securely in that way. For a roof, nail two wide strips of bark to the upper rim of the keg in such a position that the upper edges will meet, to form a gable just in the middle above the door. The top of the keg is the real roof but the one of rough bark is very ornamental. Trim off the upper edges of the bark roof-sides so that they will meet closely, and if they do not stay together well, bore a few holes and take several stitches with wire and your work will hold fast. Last of all, fill up the open spaces under the gables with bits of bark trimmed to fit, and nailed to the keg. Now your bird house is complete! Nail it in the crotch of a tree and hang a bit of cotton wool and a few hairs about the door. Pretty soon you will have house-hunters coming to look at it and finally a nice little couple concluding to "rent it for the season."

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

Complaint was made to the Society, a short time ago, that a little girl, eleven years old, had been brutally beaten by her step-mother. An officer went to see the child, whom he found with her head bandaged, and learned from her that her step-mother had severely beaten her a few evenings before, inflicting a deep cut on her head. The officer examined the wound and found it to be a cut about two inches long, penetrating to the skull bone. The girl told the officer that a doctor had been called to take care of her and had sewed up the cut. Our officer then interviewed the doctor, who stated that he had been called by the step-mother to attend the child and to sew up the wound which the step-mother told him had been caused by a fall against an iron bed. Upon examination, the doctor said he had discredited the step-mother's explanation of the injury, as the wound was too serious a one to have been caused in any such way.

When the officer saw the step-mother, she told him that the child had received the hurt by falling onto the spring of an iron bed and that an eighteen-year-old sister of the child had seen the accident.

When the officer questioned the older sister, she stated that the child had been beaten by the mother and that the bad gash on the child's head had been made by a violent blow with the heel of a slipper. She said that the wound had bled profusely and that the step-mother, becoming frightened at the ghastly appearance of the child, had called for the services of a doctor. When asked why the step-mother

had whipped the child she replied that the mother had turned another sister out of the house, telling her never to return and had instructed the little child to keep the door locked and not to allow the sister in the house if she came back. The sister had come back during the step-mother's absence, one day, to get her clothes, and the child had let her in;—which had so angered the step-mother as to cause her to unmercifully beat the child.

The step-mother was arrested, charged with cruelty to children, and the case was called for trial before Judge Himes at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station. The evidence introduced was substantially as stated. The Doctor, after giving his testimony, said that the child's wound had been severe enough to expose the skull bone, and that, in his opinion, it would be some time before it would heal. He stated that he had dressed the wound four times and that at the time of the trial it was getting along nicely.

The step-mother's only defense was that after finding that she had injured the girl she had done all that she could for her, caring for the child during that night and taking her to the doctor the next morning. The woman's husband testified to her customary kind treatment of the children.

Judge Himes, in rendering judgment in this case, said that if the step-mother had been charged with assault and battery, he would have given her a jail sentence; that, in his opinion, she should be imprisoned for at least six months. The Judge said that what she had done for the child in the way of care and treatment had been

prompted merely by self interest, knowing, as she did, that should the girl die from the unexpectedly severe wound, she would be obliged to face a prison sentence for life or worse.

He further requested the officers of the Society to watch this woman carefully to see that there was no repetition of the offense. He then imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, amounting in all to \$33.50, which the husband paid. Record 58; Case 345.

An officer of this Society noticed a bay horse being driven on State Street, which was very lame in one hind leg.

The driver was found to be the owner. The officer gave him his card and advised him to lay the horse up at once, telling him that he would be prosecuted if this was not done. The owner lived on the North side and the matter was referred to the humane officer, who covers that district, to see that the horse was laid up.

By means of several visits to the barn it was found that the horse was not being properly treated and the officer swore out a warrant against the owner, who was brought before Judge Cleland. A trial was had and the defendant was fined \$25.00 and costs. Record 74; Case 39.

Officers Carrons and Egan, of the Brighton Park Police Station, found a team of horses attached to a carriage, in such condition as to attract the attention of citizens who made complaint. They arrested the driver and took him and the team to the station and telephoned for an officer of this Society to come and make an examination.

An officer was sent at once, who reported finding a team which the driver said had been driven from West Seventeenth Street to Willow Springs and

back. One of the horses had four collar sores and four others on the body, one being an open, bleeding sore on the knee and the horse was also lame.

A complaint was sworn out charging the driver with cruelty to animals. A trial was had before Judge Walker of the Municipal Court. After hearing the evidence of the officer who examined the horses the Judge asked the defendant if the horse had had the sores when he started to Willow Springs, and despite the plea for leniency by his attorney on account of alleged poverty, the Judge administered a fine of \$30.00 and costs, which was paid. Record 73; Case 713.

A letter was received by the Society, from a woman on the Southwest-side, describing an especially brutal beating administered to a horse by its owner, an expressman. The letter stated that there were several eye witnesses of the occurrence but being neighbors they hesitated to incur the enmity of the expressman by making complaint. An officer was sent to investigate who found that other and similar offenses had been committed by the same owner. A careful inquiry was instituted in the neighborhood and several people were found who were ready to testify to seeing the man knock the horse down with a pitchfork handle. Two officers traced the owner downtown and found him driving the horse in question. He admitted having knocked the animal down, stating that he did so because it was balky.

The horse was found to have two cuts on its head just below the eyes, and to be badly bruised on one hip. He was old, thin in flesh and very weak. When started with the load he was hauling, he showed no signs of balkiness.

A warrant was prepared and sworn

to by one of the witnesses. The man was arrested and tried before Judge Going at the Englewood Police Court.

Besides the witnesses to the beating, the pitchfork handle was introduced, and it was proven that the horse had been knocked down with it, the harness then removed and horse left lying in the alley.

Judge Going regretted that the complaint was necessarily made out under the City Ordinance, which makes the maximum fine \$100, while the State law allows \$200 to be assessed. Judge Going fined the man \$100 and costs which amounted to \$108.50. Record 73; Case 349.

The Thirteenth Precinct Police Station telephoned the office of this Society, stating that they had arrested the driver of a three-horse team, attached to a moving van, and requested that a humane officer make an examination of these horses in order to be able to testify at the trial the following day. This examination was made and two of the horses were found to have bad collar sores, one being greatly inflamed and sore to the touch.

All three horses were in poor condition and had been driven from West Adams Street to Grand Crossing and part way on the return, the day before.

The driver stated that he had taken the team out under protest, saying that he feared that he would be arrested for driving them in their sore condition. The humane officer thereupon swore out a warrant for the barn boss who had ordered the driver to take out the team and asked that the case be continued for service. This was done over the objections of the attorney for the company which owned the horses and van.

When the trial was resumed, with the barn boss also present as a defendant, the driver contradicted his former testimony and stated that the barn boss had not ordered him to take out the team. Influenced and incensed by this contradictory testimony, the Court fined the driver \$50. The barn boss testified that he was only present at the barn daytimes and that he had no knowledge of the condition of the team nor had he ordered them taken out. The humane officer, was, however, able to show that the barn boss had been employed by the company for a number of years and was really in responsible charge of barn, horses and drivers. He, also, was found guilty by the Court and fined \$50.00. Both fines were paid. Record 73; Case 700.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephone Harrison 384.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Humane Advocate

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No. 3.

REPORT OVERLOADING OF TEAMS

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, }
CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1908.

TO INSPECTORS AND CAPTAIN GIBBONS: You will instruct your men to report to this office all cases of overloading of teams, giving names and addresses of all violators, especially during times like the present, when the streets are slippery from blizzards, snowstorms, etc.

GEORGE M. SHIPPY,
General Superintendent of Police.

RULES OF THE ROAD

VEHICLE ORDINANCE AS AMENDED

Office of the General Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Dec. 5, 1906.
TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT: Your attention is called to the following amendments passed by the City Council:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago.

SECTION I. That Section 2162 of the General Ordinances be amended by adding thereto the following:

a. DRIVING IN STREET CAR TRACKS. No person shall be permitted to drive a truck, dray, automobile or other vehicle upon any of the streets of the city with any wheel thereof within the space occupied by the car tracks thereon, unless all the wheels of said truck, dray or other vehicle are within the space bounded on the right by the outer edge of the right outer rail and on the left by the outer edge of the left outer rail of said tracks, except when driving on or off of said space.

b. STOPPING AT CURBS. No vehicle shall stop with its left side to the curb.

c. DRIVING, BACKING, ETC., ON SIDEWALKS. It shall not be lawful for any public cartman, or for any person driving or having charge of any truck, wagon, automobile or other vehicle, to drive and back any such public truck, or any other truck, wagon, automobile or other vehicle, onto the sidewalk of any of the streets of said city, except as hereinafter provided, or to stop any such truck, wagon, automobile or any other vehicle on any of the cross walks or intersections of streets so as to obstruct or hinder the travel along such cross walks or intersections of streets, or to place any such trucks, wagons or automobiles or other vehicles crosswise of any streets of said city, except to

load thereon or to unload therefrom, but in no case shall it be lawful for any person to permit such truck, wagon, automobile or other vehicle to remain so crosswise of any street for a longer period than may be actually necessary for such purposes; but it shall be lawful for the owner or occupant of any store, warehouse or building on any street or avenue in which the rails of any railroad company are laid so close to the curb stones as to prevent the owners or occupants from keeping any such truck, wagon, automobile or other vehicle in the carriageway in front of his place of business without interference of the passing cars of any such railroad company to occupy with such truck, wagon, automobile or other vehicle during business hours so much of the sidewalks as may be necessary for such truck, wagon, automobile or other vehicle, provided that sufficient space be retained for the passage of pedestrians between the truck, wagon, automobile or other vehicle so permitted to occupy such portion of the sidewalk and the stoop in front of every such store, warehouse or other building.

d. **BACKING VEHICLES TO CURB.** In no case shall vehicles remain backed up to the curb, except when actually loading or unloading.

e. **OBSTRUCTING CROSSINGS.** No vehicle shall stop, except in case of accident or other emergency, or when directed to stop by the police, in such a way as to obstruct any street crossing or within five (5) feet of any such street crossing.

f. **SIGNAL FOR AUTOMOBILE.** Every person driving an automobile or motor vehicle shall, at the request or signal by putting up the hand, from a person driving or riding a frightened horse or horses, cause the automobile to immediately stop, and to remain stationary as long as may be necessary to allow said horse or horses to pass.

g. **VEHICLES PASSING.** All vehicles shall keep as close to the right hand curb as safety and prudence shall permit, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle, and except when running within the car tracks, as provided in Section a hereof. An overtaken vehicle must at all times be passed on its left side.

h. **TRAFFIC NOT TO BE OBSTRUCTED.** No vehicle shall be allowed to remain upon or drive through any street of the City of Chicago so as to willfully blockade or obstruct the traffic of that street.

i. **AGE OF DRIVER.** Drivers or persons in charge of or driving vehicles for hire shall not be less than sixteen years of age.

j. **VEHICLES CROSSING INTERSECTING STREETS.** All vehicles, when turning corners to the right, must be kept inside the center of the street; when turning corners to the left, drivers of vehicles must pass to the right of the central point of the street intersection.

k. **PENALTY.** Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50) for each offense.

1. This ordinance shall not apply to street cars running on metallic rails.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

GEORGE M. SHIPPY,

General Superintendent of Police.

IMPORTANT WINTER WORK

In November, last, arrangements were made between Mr. Doherty, Superintendent of the Bureau of Streets; Lieutenant Healy, commanding officer of the Mounted Squad, and The Illinois Humane Society, to do practical work to better conditions on the inclines and bridges and to relieve the strain on traffic horses, during the coming winter. Mr. Shippy, General Superintendent of Police, being heartily in accord with the arrangement.

Superintendent Doherty granted permission to the Mounted Squad and the Humane Society to place cinders on the bridges and inclines whenever necessary. The mounted police officers and our humane officers were to report on the conditions of the inclines and bridges during the severe winter weather and it was arranged that the society should supply and deliver cinders, at its own expense, at the call of these officers, to any bridge and viaduct approaches when needful.

On the afternoon of December 4, the weather being threatening and a heavy snow storm predicted, the Society had several wagon loads of cinders made ready to move at dawn the next day. The storm raged through the night. Early the following morning, the mounted officers reported to the Society the urgent need for cinders and by 7 o'clock a. m. a sufficient quantity to cover the Rush Street bridge and inclines had been delivered. Two city police officers, three humane officers and three officers of the mounted force were present while the work was being done. The bridge and approaches were found to be in a dangerously slippery condition. Before the cinders were scattered, nine horses had gone down within a few minutes of each other, one horse being so seriously injured that it had to be killed; after the clearing away of the snow and the

cindering of the bridge and approaches had been completed, traffic moved in a continuous procession up the inclines and over the bridge without a mishap or delay.

This relief work was being conducted simultaneously at the Rush Street, Kinzie Street, Erie Street, Dearborn Street and Madison Street bridges and at the Lumber Street incline and Twelfth Street viaduct.

This same work was being conducted at these same places in the same manner during the second snow storm of the winter, which occurred December 14, and the same good results attended the effort. The team owners, drivers and many others interested in street and hauling conditions, reported that the road and bridge conditions had been vastly improved by the application of the cinders, and that in consequence much congestion of traffic in the loop district had been avoided and great relief from strain afforded the horses, as, under the cindering process, fewer horses had fallen and fewer loads become stalled.

Cinder boxes have been placed by the city at each end of the Rush street bridge, bearing the lettering, "The City of Chicago, Bureau of Streets." The Humane Society has been greatly assisted in its part of the undertaking by receiving contributions of cinders from several business houses.

The splendid work done by Superintendent Doherty in expeditiously carting away the snow from the streets in the loop district this winter, deserves the recognition of all who admire prompt, effective work and appreciate the relief which the immediate removal of the snow affords the horses and teamsters.

The results accomplished prove the practicability of the plan adopted in November and establishes the wisdom of keeping some such plan in operation.

A MERCY SUNDAY SERMON

(Extract.)

*Preached by Rev. Wilbur F. Atchinson at
Bethany Union Church, Chicago.*

TEXT—"Open thy mouth for the dumb,
in the cause of all such as are appointed to
destruction."—Proverbs 31:8.

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall
obtain mercy."—Matthew 5:7.

"The whole creation groaneth and tra-
vaileth in pain together until now."—Ro-
mans 8:22.

The Christian pulpit is largely
silent as to the duties of man toward
the sub-human world. With the ex-
ception here and there of men like Dr.
Washington Gladden, and the late
President John Henry Barrows, of
Oberlin, the ministers of Christ have
left their hearers uninstructed with
regard to a matter which means much
in the development of highest char-
acter in man, not to speak of the vast
alternative of happiness or misery of
the sentient creatures subjected to
man's control. Of these it has been
the habit of man to think as food for
the stomach, clothing for the body, or
targets for his gun. Beyond question
man is the crowning work of creation,
but of this fact he seems so compla-
cently aware that he forgets that there
are other creatures, the result of God's
creative thought and providential care
of whom as well as of man it is de-
clared that "His tender mercies are
over all his works."

The book of divine revelation is
rich in lessons to be learned by man
from these humbler creatures who in
their sphere express the wisdom of
their maker. Man the sluggard may
learn of the prudent and industrious
art. "Consider the lilies," says Jesus,
and "behold the fowls of the air," if
you would learn the discriminating
care of God and the wisdom of con-
fiding in his loving bounty.

The essence of Christianity is kind-
ness. Each attribute of the divine
character is consistent with the quality
of mercy, and all so blend that the

Bible declares that "God is love." If
God notes the fall of the sparrow it
surely is not unbecoming in man to
emulate the spirit of the All-Father in
tender consideration for all endowed
with the mysterious gift of life. It
surely is a strange presumption on
man's part to construe the primitive
injunction to "have dominion" as
meaning the privilege to maltreat, and
kill and even wantonly to torture every
living thing that does not wear the
human form. God's supremacy is not
less because he governs as a father
rather than as a tyrant. Even so man
is likest God when his superiority is
manifested in the wisdom of kindness
rather than in the folly of cruelty.

One of the anomalies of history is
that the followers of Jesus should
have so long forgot the teachings of
their Master in this respect that the
first decade of the nineteenth century
should have almost passed before a
voice was found in Christian England
to plead the cause of the dumb crea-
tion. In 1809 Lord Erskine intro-
duced into the British Parliament a
bill to extend legal protection to ani-
mals, and supported it in one of the
most eloquent speeches ever delivered
by that matchless advocate. He de-
clared that the passage of such a
measure "would be not only an honor
to Parliament, but an era in the civ-
ilization of the world." These proph-
etic words have proven true. Millions
of hearts now respond to the senti-
ment expressed in Cowper's familiar
lines:

"I would not enter on my list of
friends,
Though graced with polished manners
and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a
worm."

It is hardly more than fifty years
since Henry Bergh, single-handed, in
the face of opposition, indifference

and ridicule, began the work which has resulted in placing upon the statute books of nearly every state of the Union as well as of many foreign countries, laws protecting the rights of man's humbler fellow creatures. He also induced the Protestant Episcopal Church to confirm a canon to the effect that its clergymen once a year, at least, should preach a sermon on cruelty and mercy to animals. It was of him that Longfellow wrote:

"Among the noblest of the land,
Though he may count himself the least,
That man I honor and revere,
Who, without favor, without fear
In the great city dares to stand
The friend of every friendless beast."

The wisdom of the Creator is strikingly seen in the many proofs that man cannot deny the rights of his brother man, nor of any living creature without himself suffering therefor. Cruelty is the essence of crime as kindness is of true religion—A nation whose youth is trained to the disregard of the rights of the sentient creatures of God will inevitably face the problem of abounding criminality in the following decade. Col. Cottrell, chief officer of the American Detective Association, gives his judgment that "The lack of humane education is the principal cause of crime."

"It is well for us to understand," says Dr. Washington Gladden, "that in fighting the battles of God's humblest creatures we are fighting our own battles; that this universe is so made that no class of beings can be oppressed or wronged, or excluded from our sympathy and care, without bringing loss and injury on all the rest. These dumb animals are our poor relations, doubtless; but they are part of God's creation. He made them capable of enjoyment and suffering; they are included with us in the great community of sentient beings; and

humanity can never come to its own while it denies the rights, or carelessly neglects the welfare of its humbler creatures."

Our sins in this respect are largely due to thoughtlessness, for, as Mrs. Browning says, "Most people are kind when they think about it." But this thoughtlessness which leads civilized man who is made in the image of God to surpass in cruelty the savage man, and all the wild beasts of the desert is something not easily to be condoned. To civilized man belongs the unique distinction of being the only animal that finds his recreation in killing for the mere pleasure of it—who makes "sport" of wanton slaughter.

Another exhibition of thoughtlessness that has won for woman the title of "the cruel sex" is the killing of millions of living creatures for the gratification of vanity in personal adornment.

But "our meanest crime," as it has been termed, is that which has brought dishonor upon a noble profession. Prof. Lawson Tait, of England, the father of abdominal surgery, bears strong testimony against the hideous practice of vivisection—the cutting up alive of animals in the interest of science, so called. "I urge against vivisection," he says, "the strong argument that it has proved useless, and misleading, that in the interest of true science its employment should be stopped, so that the energy and skill of scientific investigators should be directed into better and safer channels."

"If the Day of Reckoning be not a fable," says Jerome K. Jerome, "then those who do this thing and those who stand by silent, should have their answer ready, and should see to it that it is likely to plead for them with Him who said, 'Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?'"

WHY ARE MEN AND WOMEN SO CRUEL TO ANIMALS

The following contribution is sent in by a valued friend and ardent worker in the cause of humanity, in this city:

What is the matter? Can any one tell? What is the matter with human beings? Is it the fault of our civilization? The savage, cruel as he is in some ways, does not check up his horse and twist the eyes with pain; he does not place a steel bolt in his mouth; nor does he torture the horse by docking his tail. He does adorn his own head with eagle's feathers and paint his face, but he does not wear dead birds, nor kill the mother heron for aigrettes, causing the baby birds to die from starvation.

Has man wandered so far in the dangerous labyrinth of intellect that he has lost that fine thread of mercy, kindness and love?

Do men never think that the Great Teacher, with His unlimited knowledge of the universe, never exalted the intellect but remembered the tiny sparrow?

Do men not realize that, for them, may come a day of retribution, when the voiceless, tortured creatures shall be their accusers before Him, whom if "His mill grinds slow it grinds exceeding small. If ye stand and wait with patience with exactness grinds he all?"

How has man, to whom has been given dominion over all created things, how has he abused this power? We build towers of Babel, road hanging in the air, flying machines—nothing seems impossible, but we forget the weightier matters of the law. As the Spanish writer has said, "All things that are on Earth shall sooner pass away except the love of God, which shall live and last for aye."

Ruskin's intellect, culture and artistic temperament justly give him a

high rank in the world, but nowhere does he appear in so captivating a manner as in the account of his founding the Society of Friends of Living Creatures. His books may lie unread, his culture be forgotten, but that spark which he kindled in the hearts of the boys and girls, now men and women, has kindled a flame in the hearts of others, lighting up the dark pathway of cruelty and suffering.

Is it surprising that travelers in England are struck with the kind treatment given animals with the influence of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandria, Countess Burdette-Contts, the Brownings and others? In our land, Henry Berg, George Angell, Minnie Mæddern Fiske, John G. Shortall, Mary Drummond, Mrs. Theodore Thomas and others, who shine like stars in the darkness, in the cruelty and indifference of our land.

Can we not, in our homes, in our schools, in our universities, in our churches, teach the immortal law of kindness,—teach our students that "Quality of mercy, which droppeth like the gentle dew from Heaven;" that knowledge gained at the price of cruelty is a poison which eats in and destroys the soul. Let us build in the hearts of the people the foundation of love, kindness to every living creature.

Oh, Fathers! Oh, Brothers! will you not leave all cruel practices? Oh, Mothers! Oh, Sisters! will you not throw aside all unworthy vanities? Teach your children the law of kindness toward anything that can suffer; that the noblest boy is he who protects the weak; that the noblest girl is the one who has sympathy for the suffering. Then shall we have in place of a generation of suicides, murderers and torturers, a race of noble men and women, walking in the Divine Light,—true Sons and Daughters of the Highest.

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB.

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE TRAVELING MONKEY

My master grinds an organ

And I pick up his money,
And when you see me doing it
You call it very funny.

But, though I dance and caper, still
I feel at heart forlorn.

I wish I were in monkey-land,
The place where I was born!

There grows the great green cocoanuts
Around the palm tree's crown;
I used to climb and pick them off,
And hear them—crack!—come down.

There all day long the purple figs
Are dropping from the bough;
There hang the ripe bananas, oh,
I wish I had some now!

I'd feast, and feast, and feast, and feast,
And you should have a share.
How pleasant 'tis in monkey-land!
Oh, would that I were there!

On some tall tree top's highest bough;
So high the clouds would sail
Just over me, I wish that I
Were swinging by my tail!

I'd swing, and swing, and swing, and
swing.

How merry that would be!
But oh! a traveling monkey's life
Is very hard for me.

—Marion Douglass.

This is what a poor, homesick little monkey has to say about his professional life. He had a heart-to-heart talk with Miss Marion Douglass, who evidently understood the monkey language and has given his words a sympathetic translation into English poetry:

Many monkeys in this country are taught to beg pennies and to make polite bows, but in Abyssinia they are educated to do all sorts of useful things, such as holding torches or candles at grand suppers, where they are seated in rows along high benches, especially made for them, around the walls of the banquet room. Here they quietly sit, watching and waiting while they hold up the lights until the dinner shall be over. They sometimes grow weary while "on duty" and have been known to get so tired and hungry, while waiting for the supper to be finished, that they have thrown their flaming lights among the guests as if to vent their impatience and make the feasters hurry. But as a rule these little "living candlesticks" are well behaved until it is time for them to come in for a share of the good things.

Perhaps you know that there are ever so many kinds of monkeys—so many, in fact, that it would tire you to read a list of their names. Most of the monkeys seen on our streets with hand-organ grinders come from Brazil, Guana, Venezuela and Mexico. Monkeys have wonderfully developed limbs and tails for catching and climbing. Their feet are as sensitive as human hands, and together with the tail, which they use as a fifth hand, they can do so many things at once that the cleverest juggler cannot equal their sleight-of-hand performances. A

clever monkey can hold fruit in one hand, gather more with another, place food to its mouth with a third and walk and swing from one branch to another by means of his remaining foot and tail. They are extraordinarily quick, intelligent little creatures, often most affectionate and ready to make friends with any passerby. Of all monkeys those known as the Capuchins are the most attractive with their round, merry faces, brilliant eyes, pretty fur and long tail, and are the best natured and jolliest companions. They are very cunning and clever and quite capable of being trained to do all manner of things, as are dogs, except that no matter how highly educated and accomplished they may become they are never to be trusted to do anything unwatched.

STORIES ABOUT CATS

"There are few tales of cat fidelity and many of dog, yet one thinks no worse of the cat for this," says an observer. Cardinal Wolsey, for instance, when acting in his official capacity as lord chancellor, is said to have had his favorite cat always seated beside him; and another prince of the church, Richelieu, found his only relaxation in keeping a number of kittens in his private cabinet and watching their gambols during his spare moments. We cannot really reckon Richelieu as a true lover of the race, however, for directly the kittens grew to three months he had them sent away and replaced by others. Lord Chesterfield left in his will life pensions to his favorite cats and their kittens. Victor Hugo's great cat Chanoine always sat on a large red ottoman in the center of his salon and received his guests in state, showing marked displeasure if any one failed to caress or praise her.

"Tasso wrote a sonnet to his favorite cat and Petrarch had one he loved as dearly, we are told, as Laura. No doubt she was the confidante of many of his trials and consoled him for much of the fair lady's disdain and when pussy died the poet had her embalmed in the Egyptian fashion and carried her mummy about with him everywhere. Baudelaire, the French poet, a very shy man, was always ill at ease in any new house he entered until the family cat was brought up and introduced to him, after which, with the cat on his knee, he was perfectly happy in his silent poet fashion.

"Traditions respecting cats are, of course, legion. From time immemorial they have been regarded as somewhat uncanny, omens of weal or woe, beings to be either conciliated or crushed. The cat worship of ancient Egypt and, later, the Roman creed that the cat was sacred to Diana speak of the one; the wild charges of witchcraft—or concern in it—rife during the dark ages of Europe will attest the latter. But there is another popular belief deserving also of mention, that which sets forth the old maid as the cat's only friend, a legend arising in the mediæval nunneries overrun with mice, where one or more cats were always kept, and were, no doubt, much petted by the good nuns."

One day, when an Indian hunter was struggling to get through the snow, in order to find something for his dinner, he suddenly saw a great bird sweep past him and raising his bow, he shot and killed it. It was a ruffed grouse. The bird had a long, horny fringe growing out from each toe.

The next day, the Indian saw another bird of the same kind, but this time he did not kill it. He watched it to see how it used its feet.

He saw that it walked over the snow with ease, because of its broad, flat feet. He then made a large, flat shoe for himself, as nearly like the birds' foot, as possible.

So it was the grouse that gave the pattern for the snow-shoes, which enable people to travel, for miles and miles, over the snow.

One evening, a train was rushing through the country. It was behind time and the engineer was trying to make up the lost time. Suddenly, he saw a dog some distance down the track, acting very strangely. At first, the engineer thought little of it but the longer he looked and the nearer he came to the dog the surer he became that something was wrong.

He shut off the steam in the big engine and peering through the darkness, saw, by the light from the locomotive, that there was something on the track. He stopped the train and sent a man ahead to see what it might be. There, between the tracks, playing and laughing, sat a little child. The minute the train had come to a stop, the dog had dashed off to a farm-house not far away. He rushed in, barking excitedly, and the people knew at once that something was the matter with their baby, for the dog and child were always together. The man, who was the father of the child, ran after the dog as fast as he could but before he reached the train he met another man who was carrying his baby. This man told the father how the good dog had stopped the train and so saved the little child and the father threw his arms around the brave dog's neck and tried to make him understand how grateful he was.

The dog did understand and barked and danced for very joy.

When the little child grew to be a man he loved to tell other children about the dog that saved his life.

THE BEST DOG

Yes, I went to see the bowwows, and
I looked at every one,
Proud dogs of every breed and strain
that's underneath the sun;
But not one could compare with—you
may hear it with surprise—
A little yellow dog I know that never
took a prize.

Not that they would have skipped him
when they gave the ribbons out,
Had there been a class to fit him—
though his lineage is in doubt.
No judge of dogs could e'er resist the
honest, faithful eyes
Of that plain little yellow dog that
never took a prize.

Suppose he wasn't trained to hunt,
and never killed a rat,
And isn't much on tricks or looks or
birth—well, what of that?
That might be said of lots of folks
whom men call great and wise,
As well as of that yellow dog that
never took a prize.

It isn't what a dog can do, or who a
dog may be,
That hits a man. It's simply this—
does he believe in me?
And by that test I know there's not the
compeer 'neath the skies
Of that plain little yellow dog that
never took a prize.

Oh, he's the finest little pup that ever
wagged a tail
And followed man with equal joy to
Congress or to jail.
I'm going to start a special show—
'twill beat the world for size—
For faithful little yellow dogs, and
each shall have a prize.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

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EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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JANUARY, 1908.

HORSE AND HIRE

It is said that one never sees on the London streets a lame cab horse or one that is unfit for service. That this is true is due, first, to the great love for horses which is inherent in the English people, and secondly, to the splendid educational influence of the Royal Humane Society, the most powerful and flourishing institution of its kind in the world.

Perhaps the Work Horse Parade, successfully conducted in London for twenty-seven consecutive years, has done more than anything else toward educating English teamsters and coachmen in skillful driving and intelligent care and treatment of horses and stimulating them to take pride and pleasure in bettering the lot of the cart and cab horse. Would that more was being done in all the cities of America for these slaves of the streets.

Here are a few simple suggestions for the establishment of a School for Coachmen, which each and every individual may help to put into effect:

When calling a cab on the street, do not take the first one at hand through force of habit of hurry. You may, upon close observation, notice that the animal has a bad shoulder sore partially concealed by the collar, or that he shows signs of fatigue and sick-

ness and is lame in his gait as he moves toward you. If any of these things are apparent, report the matter to the Humane Society, but do not hire the cab. Engage a well-conditioned outfit, horse, cab and man, even if you have to hunt for one.

There is a moral obligation that devolves upon every citizen in this matter, if he has the proper amount of self-respect, humanity, and public spirit, he will look to this thing, for his own comfort and satisfaction as well as for the public horse and the public which rides behind him. No one should countenance cruelty, shiftlessness, and poor service to the extent of patronizing a third-rate public cab. The old adage, "Handsome is as handsome does," is certainly applicable to the hansom cab. Commend the driver of a first-class turnout, which you have engaged, for the good general appearance of the horse and vehicle. Tip him with praise; it is a legitimate expenditure. Let him know that it is the cabman who looks to the good care of his horse and cab who wins your patronage and praise. Make it a point to support the well-conditioned public conveyance and to report those unfit for service.

Never ask a cabby to drive at a break-neck speed in a belated emergency, unless it be a matter of life and death. To do so, is to make the horse pay the penalty in wear and tear for your own shortcomings in a futile attempt to gain time already lost. To ask a cabman to drive to a given place in much less than the reasonable time required to reach it, is asking him not only to take your life and his own in his hands, but to jeopardize the lives of all the people whom you pass, to say nothing of the certain injury to the horse, consequent upon the reckless driving, and the possible fatal injury which may come from a sudden fall or collision. It hurts no one, man

or beast, to quicken the pace if need be, and there is such a thing as legitimate hurry, but anything beyond that is a severe strain, detrimental to all interests concerned.

Fortunately, the "Rules of the Road," published elsewhere in this number of the HUMANE ADVOCATE, demand a street decorum which the would-be reckless, lawless ones are forced to respect.

These rules have been adopted by the City of Chicago and are being conscientiously and vigorously enforced under Lieutenant Healy and his corps of mounted men. It is a great regulating force now in operation, making for law and order, and good manners and deportment of the street. Every individual who will seize his own opportunities for furthering this educational system, will give his full moral force toward establishing better treatment for horses and improved public service.

MR. JOHN E. NASH

Mr. John E. Nash, for many years a resident of Princeton, Illinois, passed away at his home, Christmas night, 1907.

Mr. Nash was always an active worker in the humane cause and in 1895 was made Special Agent of the Illinois Humane Society for Bureau County, Illinois, discharging, promptly, faithfully and efficiently, all the duties pertaining to his office. Although he had passed the four-score milestone in the journey of his life, he had all the energy and enthusiasm of youth in the performance of the obligations his official position imposed.

He made a report of work each month, to the Society, and these reports form a record of numerous and interesting cases. He was characterized by thoroughness in all he undertook; when he prosecuted he had the

evidence; when he reprimanded he followed up the case to see that the reprimand brought the desired result. He conducted his work with such a fine spirit of justice that he commanded the confidence and respect of every one in his community, even of those whom he had occasion to reprimand and prosecute.

The Annual Report of the Society for 1897 contains the following statement, made by Mr. John G. Shortall, then President:

"Mr. John E. Nash, in a lengthy report, shows that he has his territory well in hand. We would particularly compliment Mr. Nash on his year's work, which has been conducted along most business-like lines. His monthly reports, regularly received, show that his prosecutions were singularly successful. We trust that Mr. Nash may long be spared to superintend the enforcement of the anti-cruelty laws in and around Princeton."

The Society has sustained a great loss, in his death, and Bureau County will miss his beneficent influence. He was a valuable worker, a model agent and a splendid man.

The Society sent a floral tribute and was represented at the service by Mr. L. M. Eckert, State's Attorney at Bureau County.

CHANGE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE HUMANE ADVOCATE

TO GO INTO EFFECT FEBRUARY 1ST.

The HUMANE ADVOCATE is maintained by the Society to advocate (as its name implies) humane ideas.

In order to meet the increasing demands in this cause and to extend the audience and widen the sphere of usefulness of the magazine, it has been deemed desirable that the subscription price be raised from fifty cents a year to one dollar.

In subscribing to the ADVOCATE one is contributing to the advocacy of humanity, and for that reason it is believed that subscribers will be quite as willing to give one dollar for a year's subscription as any smaller amount.

This change will be made February 1st and does not effect subscriptions already made.

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

Recently Mr. John E. Nash, Special Agent for Bureau County, at Princeton, Ill., having been informed of cruelty to a horse in the vicinity of Princeton, went forth to make an investigation and was surprised to find a large white Norman horse, valued at \$250, suffering from wounds caused by a shot discharged from a shotgun. The owner of the horse was a well-to-do farmer.

It was learned that a few days before our agent examined this horse it had gotten loose in a field of oats. The owner, being intoxicated, became angry at this and got a shotgun and commenced shooting at the horse. A veterinary and his helper later took over 100 No. 5 shot out of the flesh of the horse. The horse was sick for a few days, but recovered. Mr. Nash swore to a complaint charging the owner with cruelly torturing and mutilating the horse in question. The owner was arrested and brought before Police Magistrate W. W. Herron, of Princeton. On the hearing of the case the owner was fined \$40 and costs, making a total of \$55. The most encouraging part of this case came to light after the fine was imposed. The owner felt remorseful over what he had done to the poor horse, was well satisfied to pay the fine and costs, shook the hand of our venerable agent at Princeton and promised to do better.

Animal Record 73; case No. 109.

While a humane officer was at the Harrison Street Station a man was brought in and locked up charged with cruelty to animals, the offense

being the driving of a horse which had a large raw sore on the back upon which the saddle was bearing. At the request of the police officer who made the arrest the humane officer examined the horse and found its condition to be as above stated. He appeared as a witness at the trial the next day before Judge Sadler.

It developed at the trial that the prisoner was the owner of the horse and was on the wagon with the driver at the time he was arrested, but that as a matter of fact he knew nothing of the condition of the horse, having been sick for two months and out that day for the first time. The court thereupon ordered the humane officer to swear out a complaint against the driver and the warrant was issued and served forthwith. It was agreed between the City Attorney and the attorney for the defendant that the testimony introduced against the owner should stand as the evidence against the driver, whereupon the court imposed a fine of \$3 and costs against the driver.

The case against the owner was then continued for thirty days in order to see what treatment the horse received during that time.

Record No. 74; case No. 289.

Several horses, used by a large ice company in hauling wagons, were found to have sore shoulders.

When the attention of our officers was first directed to the condition of these horses, suggestions were made to the drivers regarding the adjustment of the harness so as to prevent

any pressure upon the sores in question and thereby allowing them to heal. Little or no attention was paid to the suggestions, and the sores, instead of becoming better, grew worse. Three drivers, each one having a team in his charge, were arrested, and three warrants sworn out for the barn boss. After Judge Scovel, who was sitting in the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, had heard the evidence of our officers, he imposed a fine of \$3 against each driver, and \$10 each in two cases against the barn boss. The fines and costs in all these cases amounted to \$81.

A few days later, in an alley, our officer found a team of sorrel horses attached to an ice wagon and owned by this company. The off horse had a sore on the right shoulder about three inches in diameter. Police Officer John Curran was called to witness the condition of the horse. The driver was arrested and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. The following morning, before Judge Beitler, a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed, making a total of \$18.

This ice company requested that in the future the Humane Society would kindly notify them when any horses belonging to the company were found being worked on the streets when unfit for service, stating that they would immediately do what was necessary to comply with the law.

Animal Record 72; cases Nos. 73, 837, 838 and 938.

Complaint was telephoned by a park employee that a team engaged in excavating for a small park at Twenty-first and Fisk streets had very bad collar sores. An officer was at once sent, who found a black team at work, each horse having collar sores on both shoulders. The off horse was much the worst, having a raw sore two

inches in diameter. The driver stated that he had called the attention of the barn boss to the condition of the team the night before, but was ordered to take them out notwithstanding. The driver was directed to drive the team to the Canalport Police Station, where he was booked for cruelty to animals. The barn boss was notified and came and took charge of the team and furnished bail for the driver.

The case was called before Judge McKenzie Cleland, who after hearing the evidence, fined the driver \$25 and costs, with the understanding that the fine should be paid by the owner of the team, in default of which, the Court stated that he would issue a warrant for the arrest of the owner.

Record 74; case 105.

A humane officer, while on duty, noticed a team of horses attached to an ice wagon at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets.

He found that the off horse had a large sore on each shoulder and the near horse a small sore on the right shoulder. He recognized that it was the same team and driver that he had stopped before and advised him to have the bearing taken off from the sores.

The driver had been cautioned during the preceding week and the last time the officer had warned him that if he was again found working a horse with a sore shoulder with the collar bearing upon it he would be prosecuted. The driver was thereupon placed under arrest and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. The case was continued once on the motion of the defendant's attorney and once by Judge Sadler upon his own motion, in order that the barn boss might be brought in as a defendant. Upon the hearing of the case the barn boss testified that he had had trouble with the superintendent of the ice

company about sending out the teams in this condition and that he had told the superintendent that he did not wish to get into trouble or be arrested for sending out horses that were unfit for service. He was discharged by the Court and the driver was fined \$3 and costs.

Record No. 73; case No. 803.

A humane officer was sent to investigate a case brought to the attention of the Society and found a woman under arrest charged with disorderly conduct. She had one little girl five years of age, named Clara. She had been married ten years and had borne seven children, all except Clara having died. She had been arrested on the complaint of her husband, five weeks before, and had served twenty-nine days in the Bridewell, and had only been out five days when her husband had her arrested again, claiming that she was a drunkard.

At the trial, five witnesses were found who were respectable people and who testified that the husband did not give her money for the support of herself and child and that she had to go out washing. It was shown that the husband earned \$18 per week and dressed well, while his wife and child had scarcely any clothing. Judge Torison, after hearing the evidence, ordered the husband to pay \$8 per week to a trustee for the use of the wife and child. He further ordered the husband to buy clothing for them, fuel for the house and to pay the rent. This the husband promised to do.

Record No. 58; case No. 258.

A complaint was received by telephone from a lady on Forty-fourth street. She stated that she had stopped a horse in front of her home having sore shoulders and being unfit for

service. The driver had telephoned from her house for the owner to send another horse, which was then on the way. She requested that an officer be sent to examine the horse and take charge of the case.

The officer reported finding a horse with a large collar sore, another under the girth and one on left rump. The inside of the right hind leg from the body to fetlock joint was bleeding from whip cuts, there being almost thirty marks on the horse's leg.

The driver carried a whip which corresponded in size with the cuts on the horse, and the lash was found to be knotted and covered with blood. The officer remained with the horse until the owner appeared in response to the telephone message. Both driver and owner were then questioned by him, the former stating that he thought the horse was all right when sent out, while the driver said that he told the owner he was afraid of being stopped by the Humane Society if he took the horse out. The driver was then arrested and booked for cruelty to animals and the horse was ordered to a nearby barn for care.

The case was tried before Judge Maxwell at the Hyde Park Police Station. Upon hearing the evidence the Judge told the owner that he should have been arrested instead of the driver, but the officer called the attention of the Court to the fresh whip marks upon the horse and stated that it was because of them that the driver was arrested. The Court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs upon the owner. The owner, who was present in court, paid the fine and costs.

Record No. 73; case No. 624.

A complaint was received by telephone of the condition of a team of horses attached to a garbage wagon in the vicinity of the Brighton Park

Police Station. The officers at the station were requested to hold the team until a humane officer could make an examination.

An officer was immediately sent, who found a gray and bay horse, the one having a small sore on each shoulder, but being otherwise in good condition; the bay having two sores on its back and one large one on the left shoulder. The humane officer at once ordered the owner to unhitch the horse and put one in its place.

After a later examination of the horse at the barn a complaint was made and a warrant sworn out for the arrest of the driver. The case was tried before Judge Goings, who after hearing the evidence on both sides ordered the owner to bring the horse to the station the next morning. At that time the Judge personally examined the horse, ordered the owner not to put a harness upon it again while in that condition and fined the driver \$3 and costs.

Record No. 73; case No. 148.

Lieutenant William Sullivan of En-

gine Company No. 80, Pullman, Ill., reported to the Society the cruel treatment of a boy eight years old. He said that his son, Chester Sullivan, had been playing ball out in the yard with his sister and five other boys, when one of the boys, after an unsuccessful attempt to keep the ball, had run home and told his father, who came out and caught Chester, the son of the complainant, by the neck and choked him for several minutes. Our officer examined the boy's neck and found it to be still swollen, and also was informed by the boy that it hurt him to swallow. The officer asked Lieutenant Sullivan, the father of the boy, to go to the Hyde Park Police Station and swear to a complaint charging the respondent with cruelty to children. This was done and the case came up for trial at the Hyde Park Police Court the following morning. At the request of the defendant the case was continued. Judge Lantry, after hearing the evidence on both sides, imposed a fine of \$10 and costs against the defendant, amounting in all to \$18.

Children's Record 58; case No. 165.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Telephones : Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

BEQUESTS.

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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No. 4

CRUELTY TO HORSES BY OVERLOADING

Thereby Lessening Their Earning Power, Depreciating Their Value and Shortening Their Lives.

By DR. A. H. BAKER, of the Chicago Veterinary College.

The following is an abstract of a lecture given by Dr. Baker, at the Illinois Humane Society's Building, Wednesday evening, January 29, 1908.

This lecture was the first of a series of ten, to be given during the season, intended for all persons interested in the welfare of animals. Charts and a life-sized model of a horse are used for illustrative purposes in these lectures, with a view of making them as clear and interesting as possible to the audiences.

Dr. Baker among other things said:

The horse, instead of being a machine, as many people seem to think, differs little from the human being, considered anatomically, physiologically and pathologically. He has the flesh, blood, bones, organs and nerves, just as man has, and all these have the same peculiar functions that they have in the human being; the brain in the horse is a trifle smaller, but of the same quality as in man, and horses differ in the degree of intelligence they manifest just as men do.

It is recognized that the horse is capable of the functions of volition, perception and special sensation. Special sensation includes hearing, seeing, feeling and smelling. Psychologists

claim that horses and other lower animals do not reason. We that are studying horses and are brought in constant contact with them, conclude that they do reason.

Horses are worth money: at the present time the market value is high. A man who buys a horse makes an investment and it is to his interest to make that investment as profitable as possible, and while making it pay he wants to conserve it.

The team owner cannot afford to have his horses overloaded, because under such conditions the nervous system is exerted and extreme fatigue is the result. Over-fatigue leads to exhaustion, from which the horse is slow to recover. If a horse is overloaded once during the day he is incapacitated for his normal amount of work for the rest of the day. He may keep on working, by dint of extraordinary effort, until night, but he goes into the barn absolutely exhausted. The next day he comes out still tired, not having had time to recover from the exhaustion of the day before; he repeats the task, and wears out his muscles faster than nature can build them up.

If a horse is allowed to mature withi-

out being overworked, and is then properly worked and cared for, he will be good for service fifteen or twenty years. Giving him good care insures good investment. After fifteen years or more of faithful service, he should be in sound condition and may then be put to easier and lighter work for perhaps ten years more, after which he should be retired to a farm where he may pass the remainder of his days. Under such conditions the average life of a horse will be thirty years, while under the customary, existing bad conditions the average life of a horse is but six years.

Many horses are practically killed in three or four years, through ill usage and lack of proper care.

A muscle requires time to recover from exhaustion in inverse ratio to the time used in exhausting it, and for that reason a draft horse traveling slowly, although hauling a big load, does not tire as quickly or as much as a race horse after running a race. The muscles of the draft horse have had time to recuperate from the fatigue produced by the effort made, before being called upon to repeat the exertion, while the racer repeats the effort so rapidly that the muscles have not sufficient time in which to recover; consequently, the race horse is more fatigued by a spurt of great speed than the draft horse after hauling heavy loads all day.

The man who overworks his horse not only depreciates the value of the animal but shortens its life. If a horse is exhausted from overwork he is rendered liable to all kinds of disease, to which he would not be subject if treated with proper consideration. This is a physiological fact. Exhaustion destroys resisting power. In order to avoid contracting disease, the horse must be strong enough to withstand the effects of exposure, whether it be a contagious disease, pneumonia,

cold, sore throat or any other trouble. Overwork lessens a horse's power of resistance and predisposes him to disease. From every point of view, the owner makes a mistake in overloading his horse; self interest, alone, ought to suggest the advisability of according his horse rational treatment.

The shipping clerk is largely responsible for the overloading of teams. The teamster must haul the load the shipping clerk gives him, and the double burden is loaded upon the teams, which have to get the goods out. The shipping clerk should know that he cannot afford to overload his teams. If he does overload, he lessens the team's capacity for doing its best work, for if he overloads it on one trip it will not be able to haul as much the next one, and if the overloading system is continued, it is only a question of time when the horses will have to be laid off from service.

No fixed definite weight for a proper load can be determined, for the reason that what would be an overload for one team might be a very moderate load for another. The size, strength, and condition of the horses must be taken into consideration, as well as the grade and condition of the roads. The distance to be traveled should also be taken into account. Unless the shipping clerk knows the condition and length of the roads to be traveled by the horses, he is not qualified to determine what a reasonable load should be. Judgment must be exercised in determining whether or not a team is overloaded. A team is overloaded when the horses cannot walk right off with it, vigorously and without excessive exertion.

When an animal is made to exert himself extraordinarily while hauling over or up grade or through a slough and appears to be pushing and straining his muscles, stopping now and again—surely he is overloaded. It

takes from one to twelve hours for a horse to recover from one such instance of over-exertion.

Once away from the business house, the team, load and everything connected with it are in the hands of the teamster, who has it in his power either to favor or abuse the horses entrusted to him. It is a popular idea, but a grave mistake, to think that anybody can drive a horse.

A man to be fit to become a teamster should have an intelligent knowledge of horses and be familiar with the amount of work they can do.

A teamster should not attempt to make as good time over bad, winter roads as he does over good roads, in summer. He should favor rather than force his team. It is common-sense humanity to give horses more time and lighter loads when street conditions are bad. An intelligent teamster is horseman enough never to abuse his horses. It is the ignorant fellow who makes the reckless driver—who is careless of the welfare of his horses, and that kind of man ought to be punished, when guilty of cruel abuse.

The most vicious cruelty a teamster can inflict on his horses is to hurry them home at a rapid trot, after a day's labor. Horses should make the homeward trip at a moderate gait—a walk if possible. Instructions are given out, from all the large packing establishments at the Stock Yards, to the effect that all teamsters are to walk their horses on the trip to the barns, after the day's work. The packers own their horses, hire and control the barn boss and the superintendent, and so give instructions to their teamsters.

If a man has work for thirty horses, he should keep thirty-three; with a smaller number than that he should increase the percentage of extra horses.

One great difficulty is that the employer of teams attempts to economize

by making twelve teams do the reasonable work of fifteen teams. This is economizing at the expense of the team owner, because an overloaded and overworked horse becomes a disabled, sick one, and is soon a subject for the veterinary's care—at the owner's cost.

It is the business of the barn boss to feed and care for the horses. He should be schooled as to the proper way and time of feeding. A horse coming in from the road should not find his oats in his feed box. He ought to eat hay for at least a half hour (and an hour would be better), before he gets his oats, thereby giving his stomach and whole system a chance to recover from the weariness of general exhaustion. If the oats go into the stomach when the stomach is in an exhausted state, digestion does not go on as rapidly or as vigorously as it should, and flatulent colic is the result.

The welfare of a horse depends largely upon the barn boss. Horses may be ruined in a short time by stupidity on the part of the barn boss. He should have sufficient knowledge of horses to know whether or not to send them out, and should have the authority to send horses out or keep them in the barn according to his judgment. It is wicked to send a horse out when he is not in condition to go. It is part of the duty of the barn boss to regulate the teamster.

I hope I have given you some helpful information about the physiology and anatomy of the horse, relative to his ability for work and his capability of earning money for his owner. If every one having any part in the handling of horses, from the team owner to the teamster, could be made responsible for his own part, the conditions under which the horse toils will be made as perfect as may be: This would result in the greatest comfort to the horse and profit to the owner.

SUBJECTS AND DATES OF LECTURES

To be given at the Illinois Humane Society's Building, 560 Wabash Ave.

By DR. A. H. BAKER, Chicago Veterinary College.

Wednesday, February 26, 8 p. m.:

Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength.

Wednesday, March 11, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole, canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle.

Wednesday, March 25, 8 p. m.:

Disease of the fore legs—ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, knee sprung, capped elbow.

Wednesday, April 8, 8 p. m.:

Diseases of the hind legs—ringbone, spavin, curb, capped hock, string halt.

Wednesday, April 22, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty in connection with sickness—pneumonia, lock-jaw, colic, azoturia, blind staggers, dummy.

Wednesday, May 6, 8 p. m.:

Glanders and farcy, catarrh (acute and chronic), chorea.

Wednesday, May 20, 8 p. m.:

Skin diseases—mange, hives, eczema, summer sores, acne.

Wednesday, June 3, 8 p. m.:

Overheating, sunstroke.

THE ARAB TO HIS FAVORITE STEED

My beautiful! my beautiful! that standest
meekly by,

With thy proudly arched and glossy neck,
and dark and fiery eye,

Fret not to roam the desert now, with all
thy winged speed;

I may not mount on thee again,—thou’rt
sold, my Arab steed!

Fret not with that impatient hoof,—snuff
not the breezy wind,—

The farther that thou fleest now, so far am
I behind;

The stranger hath thy bridle rein,—thy
master hath his gold—

Fleet-limbed and beautiful, farewell; thou’rt
sold, my steed, thou’rt sold.

Farewell! those free, untired limbs full
many a mile must roam,

To reach the chill and wintry sky which
clouds the stranger’s home;

Some other hand, less fond, must now thy
corn and feed prepare,

Thy silky mane, I braided once, must be
another’s care!

The morning sun shall dawn again, but
never more with thee

Shall I gallop through the desert paths
where we were wont to be;

Evening shall darken on the earth, and o’er
the sandy plain

Some other steed, with slower step, shall
bear me home again.

Yes, thou must go! the wild, free breeze,
the brilliant sun and sky,

Thy master’s house,—from all of these my
exiled one must fly;

Thy proud dark eye will grow less proud,
thy step become less fleet,

And vainly shalt thou arch thy neck, thy
master’s hand to meet.

Only in sleep shall I behold that dark eye,
glancing bright;—

Only in sleep shall hear again that step so
firm and light;

And when I raise my dreaming arm to
check or cheer thy speed,

Then must I, starting, wake to feel,—
thou’rt sold, my Arab steed!

Ah! rudely, then, unseen by me, some cruel
hand may chide,

Till foam-wreaths lie, like crested waves,
along thy panting side;

And the rich blood that’s in thee swells, in
thy indignant pain,

Till careless eyes, which rest on thee, may
count each starting vein.

Will they ill-use? If I thought—but no, it
cannot be,—

Thou art so swift, yet easy curbed; so gen-
tle, yet so free:

And yet, if haply, when thou’rt gone, my
lonely heart shall yearn,—

Can the hand which casts thee from it now
command thee to return?

Return! alas! my Arab steed! what shall
thy master do,

When thou, who wast all his joy, hast van-
ished from his view?

When the dim distance cheats mine eye, and
through the gathering tears

Thy bright form, for a moment, like the
false mirage appears;

Slow and unmounted shall I roam, with
weary steps alone,

Where, with fleet step and joyous bound,
thou oft hast borne me on;

And sitting down by that green well, I’ll
pause and sadly think,

“It was here he bowed his glossy neck when
last I saw him drink!”

When last I saw thee drink!—Away! the
fevered dream is o’er,—

I could not live a day, and know that we
should meet no more;

They tempted me, my beautiful!—for hun-
ger’s power is strong,—

They tempted me, my beautiful! but I have
loved too long.

Who said I have given thee up? who said
that thou wast sold?

’Tis false,—’tis false, my Arab steed! I
fling them back their gold!

Thus, thus, I leap upon thy back, and scour
the distant plains;

Away! who overtakes us now shall claim
thee for his pains.

—*Caroline E. Norton.*

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB.

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Not to be actively kind is cruel."
—*Ruskin*.

THE TAX GATHERER.

"And pray, who are you?"
Said the violet blue
To the Bee, with surprise
At his wonderful size,
In her eye-glass of dew.

"I, madam," quoth he,
"Am a publican Bee,
Collecting the tax
Of honey and wax:—
Have you nothing for me?"
—*John B. Tabb*.

TWO HAPPY SPARROWS.

On the morning of January 17th, I was looking out of our window, when I saw a sparrow hanging from the roof next door. Its feet were frozen to the eaves and its head was hanging down. Another sparrow was doing his best to get it free. It would swing with all its might then catch the other by its bill and try to pull it loose. It kept on but was unsuccessful. My father got a step ladder and climbed up and took it down. The other stood by and watched what he was doing. When my father let it go they flew off together. Since then they have staid around our house.

LEONARD CHAPIER.

We get the HUMANE ADVOCATE, and I like it very much. I read the children's stories often, and I am quite interested in your humane work. I would like to join the Children's Club.

We have a white cat named Whitey, after Andrew Jackson's horse. We do not call him Whitey any more now, but call him Gooseberry, because we think his eyes look like gooseberries.

We have a black dog and a yellow dog. The yellow dog's name is Spat. I think he was named Spat because he looks as though he had white spats on his little feet. The black dog's name is Babette. She will stand up in the corner for a piece of ginger cookie and then she will bark for it. She is a cocker spaniel. The yellow dog is a Scotch collie.

ESTHER COOLEY BAKER.

GAMES ON THE CHAMOIS

The Chamois of the Alps, according to recent observations of a German naturalist, Professor Brehm, play games, much as children do. Leaping from rock to rock, they indulge in sport like "Follow my leader." They also "toboggan." For this they choose a steep, snow-covered slope. The leader throws himself into a crouching position, and, working his legs, as if he were swimming, slides down for a distance of a hundred yards or more. Arriving at the bottom, he rises to his feet and climbs up again. The others look on till someone follows the leader. Then the rest follow one by one.

There is only one real failure in life possible; and that is not to be true to the best one knows. —*Canon Farrar*.

BAND OF MERCY CONCERT.

A valued contribution to our Children's Department from Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sutherland, Principal of the Alice L. Barnard School.

This story is true in so far as the unusual bird concert, occurring in June, 1899, on the day of the School's Band of Mercy Meeting, and the fact that the owl and his family lived and still live in the oak tree at the writer's home.

This morning, just as the sun was appearing, the birds were singing so joyfully that I wondered what they were saying.

I listened and this was what I heard: "Wake up, Robin! Wake up, Oriole! Wake, Wake, Blue-bird, Wren, Sparrow, Bobolink, Phoebe, Blue-jay and Wood-pecker, Wake up! Wake up!!"

Robin must have been very sleepy, for the bird messengers called him again and again. Finally, with one eye partly open, stretching his little, yellow legs, he said: "What is all this disturbance?" "Why, haven't you heard that the wise, old owl has a message for us and will not give it to *one* of us, till *all* are present. So do get your other eye open, dear Robin, and come with us quickly."

Off they flew in a whisk, away to the old oak tree near the walk at Sutherland House. There sat Mr. Owl awaiting their coming. "My friends," said he, "this morning, we must have the most glorious woodland concert that we have ever given."

"Why?" said all the curious little birds at once.

"I'll tell you why: Last evening two beautiful, little girls, with two fine, manly boys, came to my tree and said: 'Please, Mr. Owl, tell all the birds in the woods, that the children in the Barnard School are to have a party, tomorrow, to help them to remember to be kind to all harmless living creatures. We call our party a Band of Mercy Meeting. No more

robbing your nests nor hitting you with stones from sling-shots. We have promised to take care of you.'"

As if with one voice, shouted all the birds: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

Robin ceased saying "Cheer up! Cheer up!" and instead I could plainly hear him sing: "Band of Mercy! Band of Kindness!"

Bobolink stopped, for a minute, his familiar song of "Bobolink, Bobolink, Spink, Spank, Spink," and pleased me by saying: "Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Band of Mercy!"

Little Phoebe's plaintive call was now changed to one of hope and courage. All the birds flew east, then west, through and through the branches singing "Hurrah! Hurrah! for the Band of Mercy!"

So long as we keep our promise, we may share their joy and sunshine.

BIRDS.

Birds, the free tenants of land, air and ocean,
Their forms all symmetry, their motions grace;
In plumage, delicate and beautiful,

Thick without burden, close as fishes' scales,
Or loose as full-blown poppies to the breeze;
With wings that might have a soul within them,

They bore their owners by such sweet enchantment—

Birds, small and great, of endless shapes and colors,

Here flew and perched, there swam and dived at pleasure.

* * * * *

Of these, a few, with melody untaught,
Turned all the air to music within hearing,
Themselves present: all tones combining,
In the rich confluence of ten thousand tongues,
To tell of joy and to inspire it. Who
Could hear such concert, and not join in chorus?
Not I.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Greatness lies, not in being strong,
but in the right using of strength.

—Beecher.

The best portion of a good man's life;
his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

—Hordsworth.

WHY THE CORNER WAS NOT PAINTED

BY ALICE MILLER WEEKS.

All through the early spring-time, Bernice had been watching a pair of robins building their nest in the corner of the eaves. Straws and horsehair were woven carefully in and out, and cemented together and well plastered with mud. And when the nest was solidly and firmly built, a soft, woolly lining was added, and Mr. and Mrs. Robin, looking it carefully over, decided apparently that it was at last perfect.

In due course of time, four pretty greenish-blue eggs appeared one by one in the downy, cuplike hollow of the nest, and the father bird hurried busily to and fro in search of grubs and worms, and other dainty morsels, to carry to his little wife, whose time was now fully taken up in keeping those four precious eggs warm and cozy beneath her soft feathers.

Matters were progressing smoothly when, one unhappy day, two men in blue overalls, with long ladders and pots of paint, appeared on the piazza, and began at once to put a fresh coat of paint on the woodwork. As the painters drew near their sheltered corner, the robins began to be greatly alarmed, and fluttered anxiously about. And they had reason to fear, as it proved, for one rough fellow approached their carefully built and protected nest, and with a careless laugh tore it ruthlessly down.

Wildly now did the distressed robins circle to and fro, and the little home and eggs would have been forever lost to them, had not Bernice at that very moment come around the corner. She hurried over and looked up at the robins' corner, but saw, to her dismay, that the nest was not in its place.

"Oh," she cried, turning quickly to the painters, "put it back quick! Don't wait a minute! Put it back, please do!"

The painters looked at her in surprise; but she begged them so persistently to put the nest back "till she could ask mamma, at least," that they slipped it safely back into its corner. And not a moment too soon, for if the pretty eggs had become chilled, no baby robins would have come to gladden the heart of the patient little mother.

Bernice soon returned with her mother, who spoke at once to the painters.

"I think we will leave the robins' nest where it is," she said. "I meant to have spoken of it, but quite forgot about it."

"But we can't paint in the corner, ma'am," objected the painters, "unless we get the nest out of the way."

"Then let the corner go unpainted," she replied, smiling; and the men passed over that portion of the eaves and went on with their work.

Great was Bernice's delight when, some days later, every dainty egg-shell was chipped and broken, and four tiny, helpless, robin babies occupied the little nest.

"I was so 'fraid they were chilled," she said with a sigh of relief. "But every one's hatched out, after all, and I'm so glad."

And Mr. and Mrs. Robin, happier and busier now than ever, with four wide-stretched yellow mouths to fill, looked at the little girl with bright friendly eyes, as if to say:

"Thanks to your kindness, our four baby birds are here."

And that is the reason why one corner of the veranda eaves still remains unpainted.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRD'S-NEST

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Once the Emperor Charles of Spain,
 With his swarthy, grave commanders,
 I forget in what campaign,
 Long besieged, in mud and rain.

Some old frontier town of Flanders,

Up and down the dreary camp,
 In great boots of Spanish leather,
 Striding with measured tramp,
 These Hidalgos, dull and damp,
 Cursed the Frenchmen, cursed the
 weather.

Thus as to and fro they went,
 Over upland and through hollow,
 Giving their impatience vent,
 Perched upon the emperor's tent,
 In her nest, they spied a swallow.

Yes; it was a swallow's nest,
 Built of clay and hair of horses,
 Mane, or tail, or dragon's crest,
 Found on hedge-rows east and west,
 After skirmish of the forces.

Then an old Hidalgo said,
 As he twirled his gray mustachio,
 "Sure this swallow overhead
 Thinks the emperor's tent a shed,
 And the emperor but a Macho!

Hearing his imperial name
 Coupled with those words of malice,
 Half in anger, half in shame,
 Forth the great campaigner came
 Slowly from his canvass palace.

"Let no hand the bird molest,"
 Said he solemnly, "nor hurt her!"
 Adding then by way of jest,
 "Golondrina is my guest,
 'Tis the wife of some deserter!"

Swift as bowstring speeds a shaft,
 Through the camp was spread the rumor,
 And the soldiers, as they quaffed
 Flemish beer at dinner, laughed
 At the emperor's pleasant humor.

So unharmed and unafraid
 Sat the swallow still and brooded,
 Till the constant cannonade
 Through the walls a breach had made,
 And the siege was thus concluded.

Then the army, elsewhere bent,
 Struck its tents as if disbanding,
 Only not the emperor's tent,
 For he ordered, 'ere he went,
 Very curtly, "Leave it standing!"

So it stood there all alone,
 Loosely flapping, torn and tattered,
 Till the brood was fledged and flown,
 Singing o'er those walls of stone
 Which the cannon-shot had shattered.

HOW A BIRD KEEPS TIDY

When mother makes you brush
 your dress or jacket, you pout and
 say, "Oh dear! I wish I were a bird."

To be a bird would not help you to
 escape care of your apparel. Were
 you a hawk or a parrot, you would
 take more pleasure and pride in keep-
 ing your feathers clean, than you now
 take with your clothes.

These birds have bunches of feath-
 ers, growing from different parts of
 the body, which break up and are
 reduced to a kind of powder, which
 they shake over their feathers to keep
 them looking fresh and clean.

Did you know that some birds can
 make a stronger, better glue than man
 knows how to make? The little bird,
 known as the chimney swift, makes a
 glue out of her saliva, and with it
 glues her nest to the upright wall of
 a chimney, making it as safe a place
 for her precious eggs, as though it
 were nailed to the wall.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

Price, Per Annum	-	-	-	One Dollar
Single Copies	-	-	-	Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 660 Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 334, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach
your sons
To love it, too.—*William Cowper.*

GOOD WORK

Every good thing has its counterfeit, and the better it is the more likely it is to suffer a cheap imitation. Religion, the most sacred of all things, has its hypocrite counterfeiters, and even good thoughts are counterfeited by evil ones. Every form of human endeavor has suffered from the discredit brought about by the exaggerations, eccentricities and delusions of its would-be supporters, if not from the intentional and malicious wrong of renegade followers.

The comfort lies in the fact that come what may in the way of imitation and misrepresentation, no amount of counterfeiting makes the genuine thing any the less real or the counterfeit any the less false.

The harm done is oftentimes unintentional, the result of ignorance and lack of discretion. On the other hand, it is sometimes wholly intentional and malicious. Such intent is a perversion of moral nature and spends itself in self destruction.

Many Humane Societies in various parts of the country have encountered counterfeit friends, who are willing to use the organization when it is to their advantage to do so, and equally willing to abuse it when they think they have no further need.

Such experiences should only tend to emphasize the importance of attending "strictly to business," making the work of the Society so strong, so invulnerable, that investigation will always result in giving the lie to all charges and accusations. Let every Society build up such a fortification of honest endeavor and achievement, that no malicious shafts can penetrate the work.

It matters little that accusations are made if they be false. The only thing that need concern such a Society is that there be no foundation for just criticism. It is a good plan to follow the old proverb rule which admonishes us to sweep clean our own door stone before tidying up that of another, and to do so even though the sweeping includes the brushing up of the dirt thrown by others; the thing of import is that it be kept clean, no matter what the cost. "Turn thine eyes unto thyself, and beware thou judge not the deeds of other men. In judging of others a man laboureth in vain, often erreth, and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboureth fruitfully."

HUMANE SOCIETY ELECTION

The Champaign County Humane Society held its fourth annual meeting Friday evening in the offices of the Citizens Bank and re-elected its former officers for the ensuing year. They are:

President—Harry Muss.

Vice-President—Dr. J. C. Dodds.

Secretary—Dr. R. W. Braithwaite.

Treasurer—A. M. Burke.

Attorney—H. L. Jones.

E. L. Milne, J. H. McCall, Arthur Sheridan, A. T. Walls and Dr. J. D. Mandeville were elected directors.

The report of the treasurer showed a cash balance in the treasury, January 24, of \$235.48.

The President reported 300 investigations, 29 animals humanely destroyed and 13 convictions for cruelty.

The society is for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and has accomplished much in this direction in Champaign.

HORSE SENSE

Good feet are the foundation of a good horse.

A defective hoof can ruin a horse about as quickly as any blemish.

It is poor policy to overload teams, and especially a young team.

A horse is practicable to his owner in proportion to the good condition of his feet and legs.

It is not hard work which wears out the horses before they have passed half the period of their usefulness, but poor care.

To keep horses in the best condition give them wholesome food with regular exercise and well ventilated and well drained stables.

Whenever horses are idle, as are many of them all during the winter, it is not necessary to feed as much grain as when at work, but it is just as important to feed regularly.

The physical nature of the horse is similar to our own. In winter time instead of taking off clothing, we put on more. Use the same logic with the horse, and instead of clipping, blanket him when he stands in the cold.

Overloading a horse is a violation of law and the poorest economy of time.

HUMANITY TO BE TAUGHT

PROF. R. C. MACRAE APPOINTED TO
NEW ENDOWED CHAIR AT
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Trustees of Columbia University have appointed Prof. R. C. MacRae to the chair of humanity, a new department established with an endowment of \$100,000 given to the university for that purpose. Professor MacRae will spend some time in studying the subject and in familiarizing himself with humane societies throughout the world and their methods.

CHANGE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE HUMANE ADVOCATE

TO GO INTO EFFECT FEBRUARY 1ST.

The HUMANE ADVOCATE is maintained by the Society to advocate (as its name implies) humane ideas.

In order to meet the increasing demands in this cause and to extend the audience and widen the sphere of usefulness of the magazine, it has been deemed desirable that the subscription price be raised from fifty cents a year to one dollar.

In subscribing to the ADVOCATE one is contributing to the advocacy of humanity, and for that reason it is believed that subscribers will be quite as willing to give one dollar for a year's subscription as any smaller amount.

This change will be made February 1st, and does not affect subscriptions already made.

THE EAGLE

He clasps the crag with hooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls;
And like a thunder-bolt, he falls.

—Tennyson.

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

On February 11th, Lieutenant Healy, commanding the Mounted Squad, called upon the Society to send an officer to La Salle and Kinzie streets.

An officer went immediately to the place in question, and found Mounted Officers Cahill and Killacky, having in charge a three-horse team attached to a wagon loaded with bags of flour. The team was standing on the incline to the Kinzie street bridge, and was stalled. There was 98 cwt. of flour on the wagon. The driver was urging this three-horse team to pull the load up the incline, but after getting half way up the incline the team became stalled. The driver then took off 14 bags of flour weighing 140 pounds each, but the team, even then, was unable to start the load. Mounted Officer Killacky saw the driver beat the team, and stopped him. The officer found the team to be in fair condition as to flesh, but nervous and distressed, resulting from the over-exertion and undue strain imposed upon the horses. The driver of this team had been previously cautioned about overloading. The condition of the incline on the day in question was not good, owing to the bad weather. The driver was arrested and taken to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station.

On February 14th, the case was called for trial before Judge Torrison. The defense claimed that five tons was not an overload for a three-horse team, but the judge thought otherwise, considering the condition of the incline and the condition of the horses when examined by our officer. The

defendant was fined \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50.

Animal Record 75; Case 69.

On December 16th, Officer E. A. Weber, of the Mounted Police, called up the office and requested that an officer of the Society be sent to examine a horse which he was holding in the alley in the rear of McClurg's store on Wabash avenue. An officer went at once to the place in question and found a small, dark bay horse which was attached to a single wagon loaded with small packages. On the back of the horse was a raw bleeding sore about three inches in diameter, painful to the touch, upon which the saddle was bearing. The driver, a colored man, was also the owner. In order to cover up the sore, he had put axle grease on that part of it which projected beyond the saddle. When asked why he worked this horse, he said that he thought the sore was getting better.

The driver was arrested and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station, being released on bail shortly afterwards. The following day, the case came up before Judge Sadler at the Harrison Street Station. The defendant, on advice of his attorney, refused to sign a jury waiver. The case was then sent to the Criminal Court and set for hearing on January 3rd, 1908. The case was again continued until January 9th, and again went over until January 10th. On the latter date, at the suggestion of Judge Newcomer, presiding in the Criminal Court Branch, the defendant pleaded guilty, and a fine of \$5.00 and

costs was imposed, amounting in all to \$13.50, which was paid by the defendant.

Animal Record 74; Case 481.

The Woodlawn Police Station telephoned that a fireman in an engine house near 63rd Street and Jackson Avenue had reported a horse in an alley, nearby, down and in a suffering condition, having been struck in the head with a hammer.

An officer of the Society was sent to investigate. He found an old bay horse lying on the frozen ground, without shelter or blanket and in a dying condition.

He learned that the horse had been dragged out of a nearby shed by the owner about four hours before. He looked in the shed and saw the hole where the horse had been lying; there was neither bedding nor feed in the shed. Being unable to find the owner, our officer thereupon swore to a complaint before Judge Maxwell and it was given to the Hyde Park Police Station to serve. The defendant was arrested.

The defendant was fined \$3.00 and \$8.00 costs; he was admonished to "discontinue his cruel practices."

Record No. 74.

Case No. 358.

The Kensington Police Station notified the Society of the arrest of a man for cruelty to animals and asked to have an officer sent to assist in the prosecution.

An officer was at once detailed to investigate, who found that the police officer who had made the arrest had reprimanded some boys for snowballing a driver. The boys replied that they had done so because the man was beating his horse. The officer, thereupon, examined the horse and found a large running sore under the

girth, whereupon he arrested the driver.

On the trial of the case, the officer who made the arrest testified to the facts above given; the defendant had three witnesses.

The Judge asked the humane officer if he had seen the horse. He stated that he had not and called the attention of the Court to the fact that two of the defendant's witnesses had not seen the horse for two months prior to the arrest. He further told the Court that he knew the police officer who had made the arrest had often investigated cases reported by him and always found the facts as stated.

The Court then fined the defendant \$10.00 and costs.

Record No. 74.

Case No. 562.

Officer McGarry of the Mounted Police telephoned that he was holding a horse at the Rush Street bridge, which he would like to have examined by an officer of the Society.

An officer in the vicinity shortly after made his regular half-hourly report to the office of the Society and was promptly sent to investigate.

He found an old bay mare attached to a load of coal; the animal was in most deplorable conditions; blind in both eyes; with a swollen and inflamed sore under the saddle and a large running sore on the left hind foot. The driver was arrested and sent to Harrison Street police station. The officer went to the home of the owner, who was found sick in bed where he had been for two months. The owner's wife stated that she had asked the driver that morning before he took the horse out if he was all right and was assured that he was. She procured another wagon for the coal and had the horse led home.

In this case the driver was wholly to blame, and upon trial before Judge

Newcomer, the next day, was fined \$5.00 and costs.

Record No. 74.

Case No. 620.

An officer of the Society noticed a horse, driven on Fifth Avenue, apparently suffering from a sore back. On examination he found a sore, two and one-half inches in diameter and matted. He called a police officer to witness the condition of the horse and arrested the driver.

The owner of the horse was then telephoned of the arrest of his driver and notified to send a man to take charge of the horse.

The driver was fined \$3.00 and costs.

The owner's wife appeared at the trial and told the Judge that this was the first time they had ever had trouble about their horses: that she was doing all she could to relieve this horse and that they would in future be more careful.

The Court remitted the fine upon this promise, with a warning that a future offense would bring more severe punishment. The horse was relieved and taken home by the daughter of the owner.

Record No. 74.

Case No. 531.

A man telephoned that he had seen two drivers severely beating a horse and had had the men arrested and that they were locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

Two officers of the Society were detailed to examine the horse and investigate the case. They found the horse in the barn of the owner, with one front foot caulked and large welts on the right side. The barn boss stated that both of the men were under the influence of liquor when arrested; that the owner (a company) had ninety horses, in which it took

great pride; that the company's officers did not tolerate any abuse of their stock by their drivers; and that he hoped the men arrested would be severely punished.

When the case was called for trial both defendants asked for a continuance, which was granted for eight days. The day before the date set for the hearing, an officer of the Society called upon the complaining witness, who had had the arrests made, and notified him to be present at the trial.

On the day of the trial, after hearing the evidence, each defendant was fined \$5.00 and costs.

Record No. 74.

Case No. 449.

An officer of the Society observed a team attached to a coal wagon, one of the horses of which appeared to be suffering from a sore shoulder. Upon examination he found that the near horse, a large bay, had sores on both shoulders upon which the collar was bearing. He called a mounted police officer as a witness to the condition of the horse and placed the driver under arrest. He telephoned one of the members of the firm which owned the team and remained in charge of it until the owner appeared and signed a bond for the driver.

Upon trial of the case before Judge Crow of the Municipal Court, the Judge inquired why the owner had not been proceeded against. The Humane officer informed the Judge that the owner was present, and the Court asked him why he allowed a horse in such condition to be worked. He said that he would not do so knowingly, and would see that it did not occur again from either of the barns of the firm. The defendant was fined \$3.00 and costs.

Record No. 74.

Case No. 712.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER, DECEMBER AND JANUARY, 1907-8

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	150
Number of children involved.....	395
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	332
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	5
Number of children's cases disposed of through Juvenile Court..	7
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted.....	6
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$155
Number of persons admonished.....	340

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	853
Animals relieved	5,205
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	339
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	67
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	64
Teamsters and others admonished.....	850
Cases prosecuted	67
Fines imposed, \$410.50; including costs, \$383.60.....	\$794.10

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Telephones : **Harrison 384** and
Harrison 7005

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

BEQUESTS.

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING.
HUMANE OFFICERS AND AMBULANCE

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. III.

MARCH, 1908.

No. 5.

HUMANE WORK DURING THE BLIZZARD

On Tuesday, February 18, the last snow storm of the season stole upon the city of Chicago under cover of darkness and was raging, fast and furious, before the traffic of the day began. This storm lasted for two days and the conditions it created, especially in the "loop district," tested to the utmost the facilities of the Humane Society.

The storm increased in severity, so rapidly that many streets were made impassable on account of the drifting snow; getting from place to place was difficult and dangerous and in several cases proved fatal to men and horses.

Ambulances were in constant demand to rescue horses that had fallen on the streets from sickness or injury, or from slipping while struggling to haul their heavy loads against the wind and through the drifts of snow.

At one time, calls were made for an ambulance from six different sections of the city and the ambulances were kept in continuous service throughout the entire day and night of February 18.

The travelling was so difficult that it was necessary to use three and four horses to haul the ambulances and even then it was difficult to forge along the roads.

The Society stationed its officers at the inclines and bridges and at other special points, to watch the traffic, to advise and admonish teamsters and to assist them by readjusting harness and pads when necessary, and by blanketing horses that were standing unprotected from the storm. At the close of the first day, the city was still in the relentless grip of the blustering blizzard and traffic was practically paralyzed.

Ambulances were dispatched to all parts of the city to pick up disabled horses and humane officers saw to it that they were properly cared for until the ambulances should arrive.

In one instance a horse attached to a dump wagon loaded with snow appeared to be sick. It was feeding time and the driver was not around. An officer unhitched the horse from the wagon and was removing the harness, when the horse went down, but after a few minutes' work was able to

rise again. The officer walked the horse up and down for fifteen minutes until the driver appeared. The horse was then taken to a veterinary hospital, nearby.

In another case, an officer, while watching the loading and hauling of freight from one of the railroad freight houses, noticed a small team of horses attached to a truck, having a bulky load. The officer in his report says:

"The driver attempted to reach Harrison street, but the team was unable though willing to draw the load. The driver started to use his whip freely, but when some one told him that there was a humane officer about, he at once went into the freight house and got a pin to put into the pole of his wagon to keep it from drawing out. He then attached a rope to the end pole and waited for help. There might have been cruelty in this case had the driver not known that an officer was there."

On the same day, two horses dropped dead, one on the Randolph Street viaduct, and one on the Lumber Street incline. The cause was heart failure, and the death instantaneous, in each case.

The second day of the storm a large number of horses were called into service, by the city, to aid in removing the snow from the streets, in the loop district. Teams worked all day and all night, and our own officers worked indefatigably, both day and night. Every horse used in hauling was examined at some time during the day or night, as they passed over the Randolph Street viaduct or other viaducts leading to the Lake front. Horses with sore shoulders and otherwise unfit for service were sent to the barn. Drivers were cautioned and admonished regarding the overworking of their animals. Horses were

blanketed when left to stand for any length of time, but in the main, there was not a great deal of cruelty. Double and single lead teams were used at the inclines, and most of the inclines had been well cindered by the evening of February 19. During the early part of the day, considerable work was done in cleaning and cindering. The Humane Society sent cinders to some inclines and Mr. Alden, Superintendent of the 21st Ward, supplied cinders sufficient to take care of Rush Street bridge and its inclines.

More than one thousand horses were examined during the two days, and thirty-five or more were laid up temporarily, and many others relieved by being given a short rest. At least thirty horses were taken sick with azoturia and other ailments and hauled in ambulances from the street to barns. Many horses died as a result of the hard work and complete exhaustion brought about by the storm. On the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, more than one hundred carcasses of dead horses were taken from the streets and alleys, 75% of which died as a direct result of the intolerable conditions imposed by the storm.

Keep your horse's shoes sharp when the streets are slippery. A horse when smooth shod, even though able to keep his footing, is in constant fear of falling, and under a nervous and muscular strain—wholly unnecessary.

Don't whip a horse that has fallen—nothing could be more unreasonable. Loosen the harness and lay a blanket over the ice and snow for the animal to get a foot grip upon and he will help you more than you can him.

Don't forget that horses are naturally well and strong, and that three-fourths of their trouble comes from careless driving, neglect and exposure on the part of their keepers.

SUBJECTS AND DATES OF LECTURES

Being given at the Illinois Humane Society's Building, 560 Wabash Ave.

By DR. A. H. BAKER, Chicago Veterinary College.

Wednesday, January 29, 1908, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty to horses by overloading, and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives.

Wednesday, February 12, 8 p. m.:

Winter shoeing as it relates to horses' comfort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other injuries incidental to falling down.

Wednesday, February 26, 8 p. m.:

Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength.

Wednesday, March 11, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole, canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle.

Wednesday, March 25, 8 p. m.:

Diseases of the fore legs—ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, knee sprung, capped elbow.

Wednesday, April 8, 8 p. m.:

Diseases of the hind legs—ringbone, spavin, curb, capped hock, string halt.

Wednesday, April 22, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty in connection with sickness—pneumonia, lockjaw, colic, azoturia, blind staggers, dummy.

Wednesday, May 6, 8 p. m.:

Glanders and farcy, catarrh, acute and chronic, chorea.

Wednesday, May 20, 8 p.m.:

Skin diseases—mange, hives, eczema, summer sores, acne.

Wednesday, June 3, 8 p. m.:

Overheating, sunstroke.

PLEA FOR MERCY SUNDAY

A movement for the special observance of one Sunday in the year, as "Mercy Sunday," has long been advocated by The Illinois Humane Society.

In behalf of the devotion of one Sunday, annually, to such a purpose, Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the American Humane Association, has made the following plea, which we cordially endorse.

"A mercy or kindness Sunday represents a national movement already well started in many States. The organized humanitarians of the United States, representing some 300 societies devoted to the suppression of cruelty and the protection of the helpless, with a membership of over 50,000 persons, most earnestly petition all clergymen in this country to devote one sermon during the month of April each year to the subject of 'Mercy.' It is not necessarily expected that this Sunday service in God's temple shall be devoted to advancing the special interests of the work of the anti-cruelty societies, either individually or as a whole, except where special local conditions would suggest such a course, but for the purpose of making an appeal to the most enlightened and humane instincts of the people of this country in behalf of more thoughtfulness and greater compassion for our helpless wards—suffering and neglected children and dumb animals.

Work for the Pulpit

"One of the world's greatest religious teachers once said, 'Because he hath pity on every living creature therefore is man called holy.' The human brain has been wonderfully cultured, education of the mind has spread almost everywhere in our land, but for great masses of the people that form of heart cultivation which calls for tender thought and act for the weak and helpless receives little attention. We are taught that, 'Blessed are the merciful,' but to what extent is this doctrine placed before the public by

the pulpit and the religious press? The tendency of people is too often to become self-centered and selfish. It is impossible to overestimate the influence which united action on the part of the clergymen of the United States would have in developing interest along these lines which we think all will agree would make for greater happiness as well as greater righteousness.

"The extent to which the children of this land suffer from cruel and blighting conditions or the degree of misery, suffering, and death, which man's heartlessness, cupidity, and ignorance mete out to the animal life in our midst is not generally realized. Certainly not one-tenth of the cases of inhumanity come to the attention of the anti-cruelty societies, and yet the last collected statistics for this country show that over 130,000 children and more than 478,000 animals were cared for by these societies in a single year. That these cases were not merely sentimental ones is abundantly proved by the fact that there were over 25,000 prosecutions in court with a very large percentage of convictions.

"We plead for a word from the pulpit in favor of those unfortunate children who have no chance in life, who are brought up in hovels or under conditions directly injurious to their health, mind, and morals. We plead for a word in behalf of the 1,750,000 children between the ages of ten and fifteen years as shown by the census of 1900, who are compelled to work for wages in the United States. We ask for a kind word in behalf of the thousands and tens of thousands of little children who are obliged to work in damp and unhealthy mines, or in equally unhealthy glass factories, or are obliged to toil by day and sometimes by night in the factories and shops of the land. Children brought up under these conditions

are stunted in body and mind. They do not have the opportunities for education, for rest and recreation, for the normal moral growth which is necessary for good citizenship.

Needs of City Children

"It is from such as these and from the myriads that dwell in the slums of the great cities, that are born and brought up predestined victims of moral waywardness, that never have a ghost of a chance in life, that the great armies of crime and pauperism are recruited. There are thousands and thousands of children in the reformatories of the United States that ought not to be there. They are victims of conditions which they did not create, but which the people of the United States can control. It is for such as these that we ask a word of pity and thought of the right kind, for when public sentiment in the United States shall have been sufficiently aroused these awful conditions will be done away.

"Our people need to be taught that mercy and kindness are more to be admired than might and strength. They should have ideals placed before them of duty for those who cannot help themselves and who cannot speak for themselves. The conditions in regard to the poor brutes have been even worse than they have been for the children, as far as the extent and degree of brutality are concerned. We have great cause to be thankful that, in most directions, matters are better in the main than they used to be when animals were flayed or roasted alive, and when every brutal person was permitted to practice every degree of brutality and cruelty upon any defenseless beast that his depraved imagination might suggest or his unrestrained passions would tolerate.

A Plea for Dumb Animals

"A recital of the terrible things that

have been done to animals is impossible and unnecessary in this brief leaflet. The merciful man is merciful unto his beast, and surely every one who has an animal under his care or control, whether it be the household pets that are tortured or tormented by heedless children, or herds of cattle that are allowed to starve to death on the Western cattle ranges by indifferent owners who make practically no effort to save them, the responsibility for such brutality is the same. We all know something of the underfed, overworked, harshly treated, lame, decrepit, galled horses of our cities; of neglected stock; of nameless cruelties all around us, which plead with voiceless eloquence to heaven for relief.

"We ask the clergy to tell the people their duty under these conditions in the hope of making the world better for all. We know that there is oftentimes a false sentiment, and that occasionally we meet with sentimental nonsense, but, nevertheless, man owes a duty to those creatures which come into his power and under his control which he cannot avoid. As nothing can repay the service and friendship of faithful beasts, so nothing can relieve us of responsibility in the cases of untold suffering we have too often allowed creatures to feel because of a want of interest or a callous indifference. It should not be forgotten that the suffering caused is not the only evil effect of cruelty. The reflex action of brutality upon its perpetrator and upon society is demoralizing in the extreme. For the protection of our beloved country, we need more heart culture along with the brain culture. Both are imperatively needed in order to maintain the standard of our good citizenship.

WILLIAM O. STILLMAN.

Humane Advocate

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EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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MARCH, 1908.

Ah, March! We know thou art
Kind-hearted, spite of ugly looks and
threats,
And, out of sight, art nursing April's vio-
lets!

—Helen Hunt.

CHAIR OF HUMANITY

The recently endowed and established "Chair of Humanity," at Columbia University, New York, and the appointment of Prof. MacCrea to fill it, is a most interesting departure and may mark an era in the course of ethical betterment and higher evolution.

Those who have given the most thoughtful study to the Humane Cause have long recognized that humane education offers the solution of the deep, problematic phases of the work and to all such, the word from Columbia comes as a gratifying sign of the times. In making Humanity a part of the regular curriculum—a plank in the University Platform—Columbia has established a precedent it would be well for every other University in the country to follow.

The outlay made for the intellectual development in our colleges, has been all out of proportion to that made for

moral instruction, and the time seems now to have come, when it is to be accorded the place in the "regular course of things," which its importance demands.

"The Time needs heart—'tis tired of head."

Humane Societies know that prosecution and penalty do not spell prevention of cruelty and crime and that the real cure is a purely moral one, effected through the process of humane education; therefore, they regard educators as possible great reformers and are keenly interested in their work.

Repeated punishment and discipline may be administered to a sinner, but these are only external remedies and serve simply to produce a temporary effect of control. To be cured, the sinner must be educated to know better than to sin or to wish to do so. It would seem an unceasing source of wonderment that reformers do not more value and promote the preventive influence, furnished through moral education. Absorbed in the well-nigh impossible task of reforming criminals, they neglect to perform the simple, direct duty which lies before them, of educating the children—the coming men and women—against the wrong thinking and doing that oppresses the world. Countless opportunities and possibilities are offered by this means, for moulding the plastic natures of young minds and hearts into the desired forms, but most of them are permitted to go by default.

An artist, wishing a companion picture for a study of innocence, he had painted years before, for which his model was a beautiful child, sought long through the prisons for a fitting contrast. At last, he selected for his purpose the hardest visaged criminal he could find, when, later, to his overwhelming astonishment, he discov-

ered that this desperate life captive was the very child he had painted in its innocence and purity. In the successive stages of this child's life, from innocent childhood to criminal manhood, there must have been many educational opportunities which, had they been utilized, would have kept him outside the prison walls.

More attention should be given to the formative and constructive in education. The natural tendencies of the human heart are good, not evil; therefore, through proper education the good traits may be developed and thus crowd out all evil tendency.

Humanitarianism is not merely a sentiment, a product of emotionalism rather than intelligence, but an essential portion of any intelligible system of ethics or social science.

Humanity should be the fundamental, basic principle underlying all true education.

A DAY'S WORK

It may interest our readers to take a peep into the "workshop" of the Humane Society. The property at 560 Wabash Avenue was a gift to the Society, in the year 1893, from twenty-one generous friends. This building, which is the home of the Society, is a three-story and basement brick house, formerly a private dwelling, and, at one time, served as headquarters for Gen. Sheridan.

At present, the first floor is devoted to the office of the Attorney for the Society, and to the general offices, where the special humane officers receive complaints and make out their reports and where the office force, including two stenographers, are continuously at work, during the day.

The editorial rooms of the Humane Advocate, published by the Society,

and the library, where Directors and Executive Committee meetings are held, are situated on the second floor.

The fact that the House Officer and his wife, who acts as Matron, as well as the officer in charge of the Ambulance Service, live in the building, is of the greatest value as it affords those in need of assistance the opportunity of calling for relief day or night.

Each morning, the reports of the preceding day are carefully looked over, in order that it may be seen just what has already been done and what still demands attention, and, also, that the best management may be exercised in the matter of completing the unfinished cases and making ready for the taking up of new ones.

When it is established, through investigation, that complaints are cases for prosecution, the proper preparation must be made for the trial in court. This takes time and is a particular part of the work.

Except when in court, the humane officers are making investigations of specific complaints or are engaged in patrolling streets and localities where humane laws are likely to be violated. It is the custom of these officers to call up the home office, by telephone, every half hour; a system which enables the officers to make frequent reports to headquarters, and furnishes the opportunity for the home office to give instructions and directions about the work they are handling or to detail them on new and more important cases.

Next in importance, is the correspondence of the day which is, oftentimes, a big item in itself. The mail brings business letters from all over the country which must receive prompt and thoughtful attention; it brings complaints of cruelty, about which investigation is at once ordered and quick action requested; it brings

letters of inquiry as to the best manner of practice and procedure in humane work; it brings applications for assistance in organizing new societies; appointment of special agents; communications from the different Branch Societies throughout the State, of which there are fifty-seven—all of which demand and command careful consideration.

This is a mere outline of the ordinary daily occupation in the Society's Shop, but any day may develop into one of emergency calls and extraordinary cases, enlisting the best energy of every one connected with the working force, including the service of the ambulance.

Though the business of the Society is conducted in an orderly and regular way, it cannot be said to have been reduced to a regular system for the reason that no regular system can apply to work, the very nature of which subjects it to the most unexpected emergency calls. The regular order of things must be suspended at times, for the sake of what offers the best service in the hour of greatest need. Whatever is judged to be of chief importance must take precedence over regular routine, detail matters. For this reason it not infrequently happens that the order of the day is set aside to cope with the contingencies that arise. An illustration in point, is the recent extraordinary experience of the Society, during the great blizzard of February 18 and 19 last, when its entire force was continuously concentrated, for 48 hours, in helping teamsters and rescuing sick, injured and exhausted horses which, alike, were victimized by the cruel conditions thrust upon them. Under such circumstances mere regularity ceases to be a virtue, as it could only be maintained at the cost of efficiency.

THE MONEY IN KINDNESS

We take pleasure in printing the following article, taken from the *Chicago Evening Post*, and sent us by one of our most active friends. The editorial affords food for reflection:

Until humankind has attained considerably nearer to the goal of perfection than at present the fact that a reform has a utilitarian side will not be considered a handicap to its success. The remarks of President William DeLooss Love of the Connecticut Humane Society at a recent annual meeting of that organization are, therefore, worthy of notice. He said:

"The difference in value of animals in Connecticut under humane or inhumane treatment is enormous. It has been estimated that the productive value of a horse is extended five years by proper use, food and care. If his net earning power is only 25 cents a day, and he works six days a week, he earns \$78 a year and in five years \$390."

There being some 50,000 horses in Connecticut, Mr. Love estimated that humane treatment would increase their value by nearly twenty millions of dollars. Then he did a little figuring on the 125,440 cows in the state, with this result:

"These cows average six and one-fourth quarts of milk a day. If, as claimed, a cow's productive life is extended two years by proper treatment, the value of this milk at 7 cents a quart would amount to \$318.50 for each animal, and the aggregate for the cows in the state would be more than \$40,000,000."

There are, of course, more admirable arguments for kindness to animals than the profit that lies in humane treatment, but since it takes all kinds of people to make a world these figures undoubtedly will appeal to some.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

FOUR LEGGED FRENCH

This clipping from the *New York Herald* brings welcome news to Americans who have a decent regard for animals. We hope that public opinion may achieve similar results in our own country:

Paris, Saturday.—It has been decided by the Paris medical faculty that there shall be no chance of vivisection or animal surgery in Paris. This scientific body rejected the proposal made by some of the members of the municipal council, thought to be interested in science, to establish a professorship for the purpose of initiating for students a practice of surgery by experimenting on dogs and other living animals.

The medical faculty replied that this has nothing to do with science and nothing justifies such vivisection. By operating on animals the students never learn how to operate on the human body, but rather are led to make serious mistakes. The faculty added it considered that vivisection was inhuman and even immoral.

—*Life*.

INHUMANITY OF DOCKING

A National law should be passed prohibiting the practice of docking horses. This cruel and utterly senseless custom should be outlawed. Docking is a painful mutilation of a horse, disfigures him and deprives him of a natural defense and one of his great points of beauty. It is a brainless votary of fashion which has been allowed to eclipse the good sense of decency.

"The only safeguard against sentimentality is to take up a consistent position toward the rights of men and lower animals as well, and to cultivate a broad sense of universal justice (not mercy) for all living things.

Herein, and herein alone, is the secret of true sanity of temperament."

To pity distress is but human; to relieve it is Godlike.—*Horace Mann*.

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.

—*Lowell*.

CHANGE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE HUMANE ADVOCATE

TO GO INTO EFFECT FEBRUARY 1ST.

The HUMANE ADVOCATE is maintained by the Society to advocate (as its name implies) humane ideas.

In order to meet the increasing demands in this cause and to extend the audience and widen the sphere of usefulness of the magazine, it has been deemed desirable that the subscription price be raised from fifty cents a year to one dollar.

In subscribing to the ADVOCATE one is contributing to the advocacy of humanity, and for that reason it is believed that subscribers will be quite as willing to give one dollar for a year's subscription as any smaller amount.

This change will be made February 1st, and does not affect subscriptions already made.

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CHICKENS OF THE SEA

Mother Carey's chickens are the smallest of web-footed birds. These birds have feathers of glossy, blue-black hue and unusually long wings which enable them to fly with great swiftness. Just who Mother Carey was and why these little "chickens" are supposed to belong to her, no one seems exactly to know.

These birds have a way of holding their wings outspread and running rapidly over the surface of the water, which characteristic habit won them the name of Petrel—or Little Peter—after the good St. Peter, who walked on the water.

The sailors have given the birds still another name, that of the Stormy Petrel, because of their manner of gathering together and uttering piercing, shrill cries when a storm is rising. So infallible are these feathered, weather-prophets that the sailors take the warning of the petrels as a sure sign of a coming storm.

Great numbers of petrel frequent the Faroe Islands, though for the most part, they live "on the wing." Their eggs are laid among the rocks and the sand of the shore.

Barry Cornwall, a fine English poet, wrote a poem about the Stormy Petrel.

LIZARD'S GLOVES

Do you know that lizards wear gloves? They are well made, perfectly fitting ones, with all the fingers and little seams in the palms instead of on the back where we are accustomed to see the stitching on our own gloves.

Lizards, like some of the rest of us, sometimes lose their gloves, and where do you suppose they are found? Well! I'll tell you—floating on the water of a pond or ditch. But let me caution you to look at them just as you come upon them, without attempting to take them out of the water, because they are so exceedingly fragile and flimsy that they will scarcely bear handling.

These gloves are, in reality, the old, outer skin of the feet of the lizard, or newt, to use his "given" name. He is quite a slave to fashion—having several complete suits a year, with gloves to match. When he discards his clothes, he tears them off impatiently enough, throwing them down in an untidy, undisciplined way, wherever he happens to begin to undress; when he comes to his gloves, however, he remembers the good training as to the care of his clothes which his mother has given him, and removes them most carefully, taking pains that no fingers are turned wrong side out and that they are preserved whole and uninjured.

Every little lizard throws away a number of pairs of perfectly good "mousquetaire" gloves, during a season—and you may perhaps find some of them by going to their "Lost and Found" department, in the woods, and inquiring of the surface of a sluggish pool.

YOUNG MARCH WIND

BY M. F. BUTTS.

A jolly fellow is young March Wind,
 With all his bluster and noise;
 Though he has no thought for the old and
 poor,
 He's a thorough friend of the boys.
 He joins their play with right good will—
 Ah, do you see him go,
 With a hi, hi, hi! Far up in the sky,
 While the boys stand tugging below?

Oh, a noisy fellow is young March Wind,
 And almost any day
 You may see him up in the highest trees,
 Blowing his trumpet for play.
 Oho! oho! now high, now low,
 He blows with all his might;
 Oh, dear Mr. Wind, would you be so kind
 As to go to sleep at night?

BEN

Ben is a brindle collie. He is not very large; one front paw is brindle and the other is white; he has a white front, a little white tip on the end of his tail and a white star in the back of his neck.

He has learned a few tricks. One is when we slide down hill on our sleds, he will take off our hats; if we don't give him our hats he will stop us. He sits up and begs, gives you his paw, catches crackers in his mouth, plays hide and seek. When we say: "What kind of a dog wants a cracker?" he will sit up and beg. We think he is a very knowing animal.

He really knows Sundays from week days, for he never follows Papa when he goes to the train, but on Sundays he sneaks behind and goes to Church.

JANE GRIFFIN.

BLUEBIRD

"So the Bluebirds have contracted, have they, for a house?"

And a nest is under way for little Mr. Wren?"

"Hush, dear, hush! Be quiet, dear! quiet as a mouse.

These are weighty secrets, and we must whisper them."

—Susan Coolidge.

A LETTER TO THE BOYS

DEAR BOYS:—The Spring will soon be here and with it comes all kinds of outdoor games for you to enjoy.

Boys, there is one thing I should like to have you help me to do, and that is to watch the boy that thinks there is more fun in shooting a bird than in playing games.

I found one this week with his air gun, trying to shoot a sparrow. When I told him he shouldn't shoot birds, he said, "Well, it's only a sparrow and what good are they?" True, it was only a sparrow, not a bird of beauty, but one that is very useful.

Now, I don't want that boy, or any other, to throw away his gun because he can't shoot birds. But he can have just as much fun if he will put a tin can in the tree and shoot at that. And then there is another reason, and you will find it in the little poem that is quoted below.

Your friend,

R. M. BURGESS.

Don't shoot! consider this one fact,
 The lack of manhood in the act.
 How could a creature of your size
 Take aim at any bird that flies?

We are so helpless and so small,
 The very tiniest boy is tall compared to us.
 Put down your gun
 And seek some manlier kind of fun.

Don't shoot! out there in tree and glade,
 In little nests that we have made
 Our hungry little birdlings wait.
 Ah, think of their unhappy fate.
 If we come not at set of sun.
 Put down your gun. Put down your gun.

Don't shoot! but leave us free of wing
 To build and nest and soar and sing.
 We ask so little, just to live,
 And for this privilege we give
 Our souls in song till life is done.
 Put down your gun. Put down your gun.

Don't shoot! Earth has enough of joy,
 Of air and space for bird and boy;
 Enough for both of life and sun.
 Put down your gun. Put down your gun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

A driver who was also the owner of a certain horse was arrested by Officer Hansen, of the Mounted Police, and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. A humane officer was sent to examine the condition of the horse. He found the animal with a large, raw sore on the rump, against which the harness rubbed. The horse also, had three other sores, caused by improper and insufficient bedding, and a shoe-boil which was open and bleeding.

The officer, at the request of the defendant, notified his friends of his arrest and left the station. An hour later, the defendant drove up to the Society's office with the horse in question, and another officer then examined it and helped readjust the harness so that it would no longer interfere with the sores.

Three days later, after a trial before Judge Crow, the defendant was fined \$3.00 and costs.

Record No. 75.

Case No. 55.

An officer of the Society noticed a team of horses on State street—the off horse appearing to be suffering. He stopped the driver and examined the team. The off horse had a large, raw sore on the right shoulder and a small one on the left shoulder. The near horse had a sore on the right shoulder, a half inch wide and about three inches long.

The driver was arrested and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. The officer notified the owner of the driver's arrest and the owner came at once to the police station and signed a bond for the driver. The owner said that he had not known of the condition of the horses; that he had thirty horses under the charge of a barn boss and that six of them were standing in the barn, at that present time, unworked. The owner told the driver to readjust the pads of the harness so as to relieve the horses from the pressure of the harness on the sores, and ordered him to take them to the barn.

The following day, the driver was fined \$3.00 and costs and warned never again to work animals in such condition.

Record No. 75.

Case No. 132.

An officer of the Society stopped a white horse, being driven on the street, and upon investigation found the animal to be suffering from four sores, two under the saddle and two under the girth.

The man was arrested and the next day the case was called before Judge Wells and the defendant appeared by attorney and entered a plea of guilty.

The fine and costs amounting to \$9.50 was paid.

Record No. 74.

Case No. 897.

Note—The horse was unharnessed, relieved from work, and taken to the stable.

Mounted Police Officer Burch stopped a three-horse team, at the corner of Kinzie and State Streets, and a humane officer was called to examine the horses. One of them, a sorrel, was found to have two sores under the collar and a furuncle on the right hind leg.

The officer pronounced this horse unfit for service and the driver was placed under arrest.

The case was called for trial, the following day, before Judge Wells, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the driver \$10.00 and costs, but stated that the fine should be paid by the owner and in case of his refusal to do so, a new warrant should issue for the arrest of the owner.

The fine and costs, amounting to \$16.00, was afterward paid by the owner.

Record No. 74.

Case No. 881.

A citizen telephoned that he had had a driver arrested for beating a

team of horses and desired the Society to assist in the prosecution.

An officer was sent to the Maxwell Street Police Station where the case was called before Judge Himes. It was proven that the defendant had beaten the horses on the legs and bodies with the butt end of his whip. He was fined \$5.00 and costs.

Record No. 75.

Case No. 54.

A driver was seen at the corner of Robey Street and Addison Avenue, severely beating his horses.

The man was placed under arrest by Officer John W. Bialk. When the case was called for trial before Judge Torrison, the complaining witness testified that he had had a conversation with the driver in which he had admonished the driver for beating his horses, to which the driver had replied that it was none of his business; the Judge thought it was and imposed a fine, including costs, of \$9.00.

Record No. 75.

Case No. 115.

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Telephones: **Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005**

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, FROM MAY 1, 1907, TO JANUARY 1, 1908.

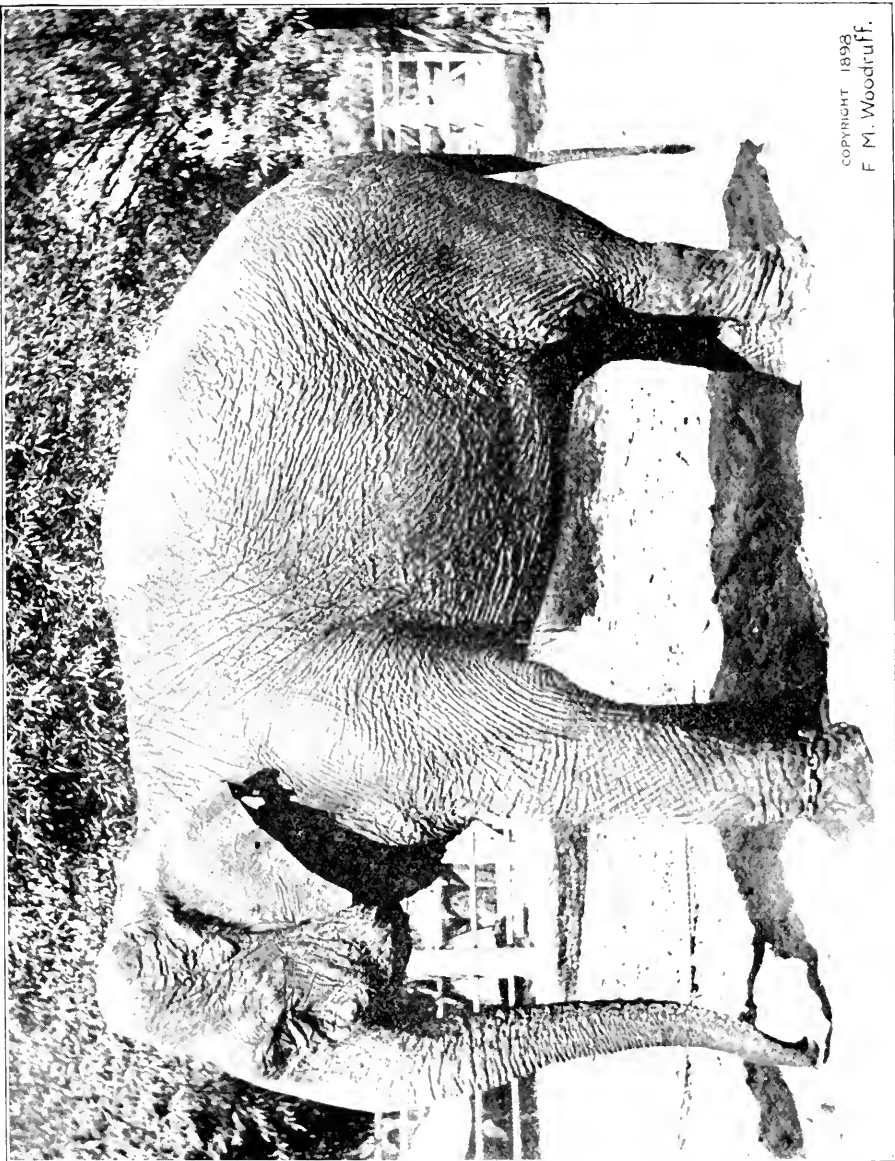
CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	305
Number of children involved	1,022
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	823
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	14
Number of children's cases disposed of through Juvenile Court	23
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted.....	18
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$641.00
Number of persons admonished.....	651

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	2,352
Animals relieved	12,295
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	990
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	150
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	175
Teamsters and others admonished.....	2,233
Cases prosecuted	211
Fines imposed, \$1,562.50; Costs, \$1,258.00.....	\$2,820.50

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DUCHESS

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. III.

APRIL, 1908.

No. 6.

DUCHESS, THE ELEPHANT

Everyone knows Duchess, the elephant, and that she has been tethered by a chain leash, most of the time for a good many years. What is not generally known is the reason why it has been necessary to keep her chained and the fact that plans are now under way for the building of a corral in which she is to be given her freedom—restricted freedom, to be sure, but freedom 56 ft. long and 40 ft. wide. The Lincoln Park Commissioners have agreed upon the site and the elephant's play-ground will soon become a reality.

Duchess is the "leading lady" of the animal troupe of the Lincoln Park Zoo—that is, if leading her keepers a merry chase entitles her to be recognized as heading the company: she is the star performer of more than one escapade which won for her the sobriquet "Runaway."

She made her first appearance in America over twenty years ago, with the Barnum and Bailey Circus where she was exhibited in company with other performing elephants. Although keenly intelligent and of a gentle disposition, she seemed possessed with the spirit of the runaway. Because she required a constant body-guard to keep her from making her escape, Mr. Barnum offered her for sale. The Lincoln Park Board purchased her in 1888, for \$1,500, in the hope that the

quiet role of park elephant would offer none of the temptations of her former professional life and that, in time, she would settle down in contentment, playing the elephantine house-frau. But Duchess was a direct descendant of Hathi, the wild elephant, and came of a long line of high spirited Jungle-folk born to the open and to adventure, so that it was not altogether strange that the "call of the wild" made it necessary that she be chained to her park duty.

She ran the gamut of cunning wiles and deceptions whereby she might effect her escape and finally accomplished it in 1892, as was chronicled by the press at the time, the wide world over. Mr. Cyrus De Vry (who had just been placed in charge of the Lincoln Park animals and now has a record of twenty years interesting experience, faithful service and a National reputation as an animal keeper) was leading Duchess from her winter to her summer quarters in the open air when she broke away. So docile and obedient had she become that it was believed she had outgrown her taste for adventure and might be regarded as a "trusty." This assumed meekness was the artful rouse by which she outwitted her unsuspecting keeper. They had all but reached the canopy of her summer cottage and she was walking as demurely as a gray-hooded nun

bent on an errand of mercy when she suddenly gave a quick sickle-thrust of her head, throwing the ankus, with which Mr. De Vry was leading her, over into the bear pit which they happened to be passing.

Then there was a "hoot-toot" and the ponderous limbs moved with the regularity of machinery in long, silent strides. She went across the park to Clark Street and farther on, headed in the direction of Upton Sinclair's "Jungle." She was not on the rampage nor even excited—simply happy at experiencing again the delectable sensation of running away.

Mr. De Vry felt sure that if the people she came in contact with would only keep as calm as the elephant herself, there would be no danger, but this was almost too much to expect and he was filled with apprehension as to the result of her exploit.

Mr. De Vry tells a most amusing incident in illustration of the composure and presence of mind of the elephant versus the crazy excitability of a man at large. The man was in charge of a fruit stand and woke from a summer afternoon siesta and dreams of sunny Italy, to see a full-fledged elephant bearing down upon him and his precious bananas. After a futile effort to save the bananas, he surrendered himself to his on-coming fate and guided by the same spirit of pandemonium which sometimes prompts victims of fire scares to throw mirrors from windows and carry out feather beds, he deliberately ran to meet the runaway elephant. With eyes bulging from their sockets and face ashen with fear he fell in a trembling heap upon the ground before the great animal. The humor of the situation was made manifest when Duchess with the utmost precision and skillful care, lifted first one foot and then

another over the panic-stricken man, never touching so much as a hair of his head—after which she continued the even tenor of her way. Even during the excitement of the chase, Mr. De Vry paused momentarily, to laugh at this, as indeed everyone who has ever heard him relate it has done since.

Mr. De Vry had just caught Duchess and had succeeded after a fierce struggle in fastening a rope upon her when she forged ahead through a gate-way belonging to some private grounds, wedging Mr. De Vry between her body and one of the posts with a pressure that would have killed him had not the gate-way itself collapsed with the tremendous force. Although Mr. De Vry was made unconscious by the injury he sustained it was not until after the capture of the elephant had been securely effected. When he woke to a state of consciousness at the hospital where he had been carried, none of the attendants could dissuade him from being dressed and getting back to his charge, at once.

After this experience Duchess was necessarily kept on a chain—but now after years of good behavior she is to have a corral, having a shed 20x20 ft. at one end and a tank for bathing 14x20 ft., at the other, the whole to be enclosed by a heavy iron fence with steel rods $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter by 8 ft. in height, to be set in heavy concrete base, braced every 8 ft. To be free from her chain bracelet will be emancipation in itself and to be able to lie down, sit up, roll over and walk about at will—will be one continuous holiday.

Mr. De Vry has never ceased from that day to this to watch Duchess with an eagle eye. She has been accorded nothing but kindness and good food and care but every precaution has been

taken to keep her from ever again being a danger to the community.

Like Kipling's Petersen Sahib, Mr. De Vry has "ears all over him, as a man must have who listens to the most silent of all living things—the elephant," and for each pair of ears he appears to have a corresponding pair of eyes it seemed to me while his guest at the Lincoln Park Zoo the other day. We were standing talking at the west end of the winter house for the animals, Mr. De Vry facing the doorway with his back to the cages, when suddenly without any apparent provocation he swung on his feet as though upon a pivot, and rushing to the elephant's platform, singled out a youth of about twenty years, wearing the general appearance and uniform of the army of the unemployed. Catching him by the coat collar, he chastised him very much as a dog might shake a rat. It was certainly a startling and sensational feature and the crowd of people which had gathered in the house to be on hand at the "feeding hour," fell back in questioning wonder as to the meaning of it all.

Mr. De Vry deposited the boy on the side-walk outside the building and then returned to me, saying calmly: "Did you see what that scamp was doing?" As I replied in the negative, he continued: "Why he was offering Duchess a lighted cigar, which she had all but taken. Added to the certain injury it would have been to her had she taken it into her mouth and stomach, there was the terrible possibility that she might have dropped it in the hay at her feet, thereby starting a fire which might have ended in turning the whole place into a mad house of frenzied, wild beasts. It is incredible the diabolical things that idle people will conceive of and do to taunt and tease and trick these poor, unoffending creatures. Signs

are seldom noticed and besides, many of the visitors here are foreigners and can not read them. When caught in the act, however, I administer a reprimand in a language common to all—as you see. We have police officers almost constantly on duty but even so, these things do sometimes occur. Being ununiformed I sometimes catch the sly offenders. Only a short time ago I came upon a man who was sprinkling a clear looking liquid from a bottle into the wolves' pit. What is in that bottle, I trumpeted. Water, was the feeble reply. I caught the bottle in my hands and was just lifting it to examine it when the fumes almost knocked me down; it was pure ammonia. I seized the man and I know I will be forgiven for nearly killing him. I have to be eternally vigilant in order to protect my animal family." This fact seems particularly shocking when it is remembered that the public is admitted to this wonderful school of natural history—free of charge.

For those who have thought that Duchess was a long suffering martyr—an object for the Humane Society—it must be said that she is perfectly well, never having had a sick day or missed a meal in the history of her Lincoln Park days. She eats 200 lbs. of hay and about one bushel of carrots and six loaves of bread a day and is fastidiously groomed, bedded and cared for; once a month she is given a massage with neatsfoot oil (5 gallons being required) to counteract the effect of the dry, artificial heat on her hide. In her native haunts, the tropical climate and moist atmosphere prevent the skin from becoming hard but under the unnatural conditions here imposed—and owing to the fact that elephants perspire only between their toes—the skin would become very callous and horny were it not for the soothing, softening effect of the oil.

A visit into the kitchens of the animal settlement with peeps into the larders and serving rooms would convince the most prejudiced anti-zooist of the advantage of becoming an inmate of the institution. Everything, the selection of food, its care, its preparation and serving is managed with a systematic nicety that would do credit to the best private or public cuisine. It is positively educational to see how the animals at the Zoo live. The entire place is the perfection of system and order and sanitary condition.

Many people are entirely out of sympathy with the idea of maintaining animals in captivity, regarding it as an inhumane, unnatural practice. Whether it is or not is controversial and a matter of opinion—but certain it is that if such a thing is to continue a part of our educational system it could not be better conducted nor along more humane lines than under the present management at Lincoln Park.

If, as Mr. Seton-Thompson says, it is true that all wild animals end their days tragically—there is this to be said in favor of the "captive system," namely, that it offers protection and the best of care unto the last.

According to Mr. Kipling's Little Toomai—he who has seen the dance of the elephants at night and alone in their hidden places in the heart of the Garo hills—what never other man has seen—the happiest fate that can befall an elephant when he grows old is to become the possession of man; made to, do nothing but carry gold earrings in his ears and a gold howdah on his back and walk about in processions to be admired and made room for. If Little Toomai, of the Elephants, thinks this—it must be true.

RUTH EWING.

**EXTRACT FROM "REMINISCENCES
OF LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL,"
IN THE CENTURY MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL, 1908.**

"I love life so much that the unnecessary curtailing of any creature's existence is more than distasteful to me. Not long ago, while in Scotland, I saw a young and charming woman, who was surely not of a bloodthirsty nature, kill two stags in one morning. The first one she shot through the heart. With the aid of a powerful pair of field-glasses, I watched her stalk the second. First she crawled on all fours up a long burn; emerging hot and panting, not to say wet and dirty; she then continued her scramble up a steep hill, taking advantage of any cover afforded by the ground, or remaining in a petrified attitude if by chance a hind happened to look up. The stag, meanwhile, quite oblivious of the danger lurking at hand, was apparently enjoying himself. Surrounded by his hinds, he trusted to their vigilance, and lay in the bracken in the brilliant sunshine. I could just see his fine antlered head, when suddenly, realizing that all was not well, he bounded up, making a magnificent picture as he stood gazing round, his head thrown back in defiance. *Crash! bang!* and this glorious animal became a maimed and tortured thing. Shot through both forelegs, he attempted to gallop down the hill, his poor broken legs tumbling about him, while the affrighted hinds stood riveted to the spot, looking at their lord and master with horror, not unmingled with curiosity. I shall never forget the sight, or that of the dogs set on him, and the final scene, over which I draw a veil."

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

The Illinois Humane Society has fifty fountains which are situated at various places throughout the City of Chicago, along the roadways where heavy truck horses and work horses of all kinds wend their way.

These fountains, silent ministers of mercy, supply fresh running water to man and beast. While the maintenance of these fountains requires the expenditure of much time and money, the Society feels warranted in making such tax on its resources because of the perpetual relief which the fountains offer, especially during the summer months, when the beneficent results cannot be estimated. The importance of having watering places on the streets was apparent early in the history of the Society. After searching for a style of fountain which should be serviceable and economical, simple in construction and practical in every way for city use, the Society designed and adopted the pattern of the fountains in use on our streets at the present time. The arrangements were made with a big foundry company for the casting of the fountains in lots of ten. After the fountain is cast it is equipped with an aluminum drinking cup, which is stationary, two tin cups fastened by a chain, and brass rods and strainers. The cost of casting and equipment at the present time amounts to \$65.00 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60.00 additional, making the cost of our fountain when installed about \$125.00.

The water is turned on in these

fountains early in the spring and shut off late in the fall, with the exception of a few that are kept running throughout the year. It entails much care and expense to keep a fountain in operation during the winter, as it is almost impossible to save the pipes from destruction during the freezing weather, and while the Society would be glad to make the exertion to keep all its fountains in running order during the winter months, the expense of doing so absolutely prohibits it.

The design of this fountain has pleased people so much that many of our fountains have been sent to other cities in this and other States, where they are now in use. There are some in Seattle, and only recently five were forwarded to Oakland, California. Pennsylvania has a number and there are many others throughout our neighboring states. A number of fountains are soon to be placed in the city of Elgin, the gift of Levi S. Stowe, deceased, who bequeathed to the Society in his last will and testament the sum of \$500.00 with the request that the money be used to further humane work in Elgin, Ill. It has been determined by the officers of the Society that in no way can the money be used to procure greater, more continuous or more lasting good than by the erection of these living springs of refreshment to tired and thirsty creatures.

Many of these fountains in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who are specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and who wish to devote their means to further that end.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated the first step to be taken is to choose a location and to gain the consent of the adjoining property

owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The masons and plumbers are then called into service. The mason digs a pit four feet deep (4 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, inside measurements) and builds walls around this pit of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement; the top of the pit is covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete; an opening is made into the pit, twenty inches in diameter, which is covered with an iron frame and lid. The masonry finished, the plumber makes the pipe connection, the pipes leading to and from the fountain being controlled by stop and waste cocks, a stop cock being used solely for regulating the flow of water into the fountain, and the stop and waste cock for shutting off the fountain during the cold weather.

It has frequently happened that fountains erected and put into commission by the Society, or by individuals interested in this branch of the work, have been removed by the Society at the request of the owner of the adjoining property. In such cases the money expended in the erection of the fountain has been, to a greater or less extent, wasted; but the Society, in the erection of its fountains, has to contend with this possibility, and for this reason no permanency in the location of the fountain can be assured.

It seems inexplicable that any injury should be done these fountains, even by the most malevolently disposed person, and yet month after month we are constantly confronted with the necessity of repair work in restoring the fountains.

At one time all the lead pipe connections at the Archer Avenue and

Twenty-second Street fountain were cut out and taken away; another time some ruffian boys completely demolished a fountain at Seventy-ninth Street and Vincennes Avenue by exploding a cannon firecracker under it. It has happened many times that fountains have been temporarily disabled through the throwing of sticks and stones and papers into the basin, clogging the waste pipe.

We suggest to all people interested in this branch of the work that they co-operate with the Society by keeping a watchful eye on the fountain in their neighborhood and reporting to the Society anything that may happen or be done to impair its usefulness. If only the vandals of the street could be made to look upon a fountain as a living entity, ministering to the wants of man and beast, giving cheer and refreshment to all living creatures, they would be inspired with respect and reverence rather than ruled by the desire for destruction.

G. A. H. SCOTT.

LIFE OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.

Ass 30, baboon 16, beaver 50, blackbird 10 to 12, camel 100, carp 70 to 150, codfish 14 to 17, cow 20, crane 24, crocodile 100, deer 20, drone bees (months) 4, eagle 100, eel 10, elephant over 100, fox 14 to 16, geese 80, goldfinch 20 to 24, hare 80, hawk 30 to 40, hen 10 to 16, horse 30, hyena about 25, llama 15, lion 25 to 70, monkey 16 to 18, nightingale 15, ox 30, parrot 200, peacock 20, pelican 40 to 50, pigeon 10 to 16, pike 30 to 40, queen bee 4, rabbit 7, raven 200, red-breast 10 to 12, rhinoceros 20, salmon 16, sheep under 10, skylark 10 to 30, squirrel 7, stag under 50, starling 10 to 12, swan 200, swine 25, tiger and leopard 25, titlark 5 to 6, tortoise 100 to 200, whale estimated 1,000, wolf 20, working bees (months) 6.

CASH VALUE OF PHILANTHROPY.

On the one hand, the anti-cruelty movement presents itself as an encouragement and an opportunity to be kind. On the other hand, nothing can be surer than that to the world collectively regard for human and animal life pays. State ornithologists estimate that the wanton destruction of bird life means the loss of crops amounting to the value of \$800,000,000 each year. The annual loss in cattle and sheep through neglect and exposure is over \$24,000,000, according to the department of agriculture. Loss is measured more easily than profit, but if cruelty costs this much kindness must have saved many times as much.

It is estimated that the 25,000,000 horses and mules in the United States live on an average five years less than if they were treated with greater care. An addition of five years to the life of each of these animals would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Much cruelty which cannot be cured by any appeal to sentiment would be stopped if the perpetrators could be made to see how they are injuring themselves financially.

Kindness to animals has its cash value to a community. Kindness to human beings has a greater value. The cost of machinery for the punishment of criminals is greater than it ought to be. Among criminals some are degenerate or defective mentally, so that no early training could have prevented them from going wrong, but in many other cases a little more attention paid by the state to ignorant and neglected children would have been cheaper than punishment. The state not only loses money on the criminal classes, but suffers a loss from

the low vitality of many whose lives are cut short or rendered non-productive through lack of simple teaching how to live, or lack of state regulation of unhealthful industries, or other failure of human kindness. If it is true that this is a commercial age, it is well to emphasize the commercial side of philanthropy, using the word in its broadest sense.—*Editorial, Chicago Tribune.*

A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by an enemy, all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail.

—*Franklin.*

Being reproached for giving to an unworthy person, Aristotle said, "I did not give it to the man, but to humanity."

CHANGE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE HUMANE ADVOCATE

EFFECTED FEBRUARY 1ST.

The HUMANE ADVOCATE is maintained by the Society to advocate (as its name implies) humane ideas.

In order to meet the increasing demands in this cause and to extend the audience and widen the sphere of usefulness of the magazine, it has been deemed desirable that the subscription price be raised from fifty cents a year to one dollar.

In subscribing to the ADVOCATE one is contributing to the advocacy of humanity, and for that reason it is believed that subscribers will be quite as willing to give one dollar for a year's subscription as any smaller amount.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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APRIL, 1908.

MEADOW TALK.

Again Spring has come to put an end to Winter's reign and to make bright with beautiful blossoms the hills that yesterday were white with snow. The pussy-willows came days ago and soon the woods will be a glory of wild flowers, Mother Earth's floral tribute to the coming Summer.

After the hepatica shall come anemones, after these the violet, after the violet the trillium, the wind-flower, spring beauty, blood root, Solomon's seal, rue and phlox and shooting stars—and after them all come hordes of people cloaked in the guise of flower lovers, armed with shears and knives and baskets, who sweep down upon the meadows and woodlands and completely devastate acres of flowery loveliness, for the sake of, "getting close to Nature" and carrying home a sign of Spring.

It might seem that we are going into out-of-the-way places to apply our protective influence, but the passing of the flora native to the State of Illinois urges that something be done

at once in the way of establishing humane treatment to the flowers, if the wild plant life is to be saved from becoming extinct.

What the Audubon Society has done in saving wild birds from destruction must be accomplished for the native flora.

None but the suburbanites, perhaps, are in a position to know how the thoughtless hosts sweep down on the field and roadside flowers on sunny days in early summer, leaving barren land in their wake, nor how totally they disregard warning signs and personal protest. Were they content to pick but a few flowers, enjoying the rest in their native haunts mid their proper surroundings—even the aggregate damage would be slight, but no! they must needs hack and cut, twist off and pull up by the roots quantities of wild, blooming things, destined to wither within an hour and nine times out of ten be thrown down into the dust as too perishable to be carried home. It is this wanton laying waste that is a sin and a shame.

Botanists frequently are imbued with so fine a spirit of reverence in their work that they will tramp far into the woods, day after day, in order to study flowers from the stem rather than pluck a single blossom to be carried home—feeling themselves unworthy to take the life of so wonderful and exquisite a thing, while unthinking ones rush in where botanists fear to tread.

Genuine flower lovers pick but a few specimens and enjoy all the rest, seeing them on their graceful stems, drinking deep of their woodsey fragrance and delighting in their wondrous beauty, saying with Tennyson:

"Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all
I should know what God and man is."

Something must be done to control this unthinking vandalism; it remains to be seen whether it is to be accomplished by means of educating the people to become more reverential and chivalrous toward the flowers or through the police, in arresting those guilty of trespassing to lay waste the woodlands or by introducing humane laws in the Legislature for the protection of flowers. It will be remembered that it was through legislative enactment that the trailing arbutus was saved to the State of Massachusetts.

Prof. Charles Millspaugh has plead with the school children in an earnest and eloquent way, to save the wild flowers, and Mr. Jesse Smith is exerting great influence in establishing public guardianship for the flowers in his charmingly instructive, illustrated lecture, "Wild Flowers of the North Shore."

Principal Bright some time ago, planned a school yard garden where the children of the school plant, nurture and care for the flowers, themselves, which has proven a real factor in character building and from which training the children graduate true flower lovers—not hunters.

The valuable suggestion has come from Mr. Higgins, of Lincoln Park, that native wild flowers be transplanted along all our railroad embankments. In this way the interests of the railroad would be attractively served and all species of wild flowers be preserved, where they could be seen, unpicked, and, in common with the railroad, have "right of way."

When our railroads have flowerbeds for roadbeds we may travel like the bees from one flower to another—counting time by a dial plate upon which the seasons will be read in flowers, from the earliest violet to the latest cardinal flower of the Fall.

THREE BRAVE DOGS.

Three interesting stories of dogs, showing the keen intelligence and heroic courage of which they are capable, have recently been received from Wilmington, Philadelphia and Detroit:

After being imprisoned for over sixty hours in an abandoned well into which he had fallen, Mr. Byron McNeal was saved from death through the efforts made by his hunting dogs, whose long continued barking attracted the attention of some boys, playing in a nearby woods. The boys followed the sound of the dogs until they were led to the well, whereupon they summoned help and got the man out.

"Pity," a dog that acts as watchman in a machine shop in Philadelphia, saved the establishment from destruction by flames the night of the twenty-first of March.

The dog discovered the smoke and flames and set up a frantic barking. The noise which he made was so great that it attracted the attention of a late passer-by, who looked in at the shop window, and seeing the flames, straightway turned in an alarm at the fire department. The first thing the firemen did upon reaching the spot, was to rescue the brave little dog and carry him to safety, after which they soon extinguished the flames.

This last is the pathetic story of "Jack," a splendid brindle pup, that covered himself with glory by averting a panic and saving over a hundred people from a terrible fire that broke out in the Continental Hotel, in Detroit.

The wise little dog was the first to discover the blaze and ran back and forth through the corridors of the hotel, up and down stairs, to each and every room on the three floors of the hostelry, barking and yelping a warn-

ing to the inmates of the place. At the first sound of the dog's cries, doors flew open in every direction as though automatically operated and in a short time the hallways were swarming with excited people. They understood the dog's message and made a hasty exit to the street. The firemen were soon on the ground and after a short time the fire was controlled.

Everyone escaped from the burning building, without injury—all save one—he of the brindle coat and the hero heart but for whom all the rest would have perished. Jack was dead.

Dogs have a consistent faithfulness in service to man that puts humans to shame. They know nothing of the moral beauty of faithfulness, to be sure; they are simply faithful in a purely dogged way—but show us a more honest, loyal, loving way?

"The Dog of Flanders" and "Bob, Son of Battle," are dog stories which have become famous classics and there might be almost as many chapters written on canine heroism as there are dogs but for the fact that most of the stories of these many dogs must necessarily remain "untold tales."

DEER PROTECTED.

Owing to the rigid enforcement of the laws protecting wild animals, deer have increased steadily in Wisconsin, during the last few years. In the old days the woods were filled with reckless hunters, who slaughtered the deer right and left, and made a living supplying Chicago markets with the game. At one time the animals were in danger of being wiped out entirely. Laws were passed regulating the conduct of hunters, and wardens were appointed to keep a careful watch. Now one cannot go far back in the dense woods without sighting a fine buck.

PITY FOR MARY AND HER LAMB.

Mr. Charles W. Farr, assistant superintendent of Cook county schools, in a recent address made before the Teachers' Association, said that although it is a matter of history that "it was against the rule" for the lamb to follow Mary to school, yet in his opinion the teacher made a mistake in turning the little "woolly" out. Mr. Farr said the lamb should have been received as a welcome object lesson—to be observed, talked and written about and pictured in free-hand sketches; that the love which Mary felt for it would have soon been shared by all the other children and been an advantage in moral education to them all.

Mr. Farr quoted the following anonymous verses in clever illustration of his views of modern pedagogy:

If Mary's little lamb, my dears,

Had lived in 1908,

The little, fleeting, woolly thing

Had met a better fate.

For if it followed her to school,

The teacher kind would say:

"Why, Mary, dear, I'm glad he's here;

I think we'll let him stay."

The children all would gather round,

Discussing every feature,

As though a treasure they had found,

They'd talk about the creature.

They'd draw a picture of it, too:

'Twould really do them credit.

And then a story each would write,

'Twould please you if you read it.

The lamb would be allowed to roam

Around the room at pleasure;

And when at noon it trotted home,

Its joy would know no measure.

I'm glad that time a change has wrought

Regarding education:

Now children's minds are used for thought,

Their eyes for observation.

A copy of the "Humane Advocate" came to my hand today.

And I sent in my subscription for a year without delay.

The object is most worthy, I heartily endorse the plan

Of searching out and punishing every brutal, cruel man.

If the cruel man could only know, that every blow and kick,

Would act on him like a boomerang, he'd stop it pretty quick.

—W. M. H. POOLE.

Reading, Mass., March 5, 1908.

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MEADOW TALK.

"Don't pick all the flowers!" cried Daisy
one day
To a rosy-checked boy who was passing her
way;
"If you take every one, you will very soon
see
That when next summer comes, not a bud
will there be!"

"Quite true!" said the Clover,
"And over and over
I've sung that same song
To who'er came along."

Quoth the Buttercup, "I
Have not been at all shy
In impressing that rule
On each child of the school."

"I've touched the same subject,"
Said Timothy Grass.
"Leave just a few flowers!"
I beg, as they pass."

Sighed a shy little Fern,
From her home in the glade,
"About pulling up roots,
What a protest I've made!"

"The children are heedless!"
The Gentian declared,
"When my blossom-time comes,
Not a bud will be spared."

"Take courage, sweet neighbor!"
The violet said;
And raised in entreaty
Her delicate head.

"The children are thoughtless,
I own, in my turn;
But if we all teach them,
They cannot but learn."

"The lesson," said the Alders,
"Is a simple one, indeed,
Where no root is, blooms no flower,
Where no flower is, no seed."

"'Tis very well said!" chirped the Robin,
From the elm tree fluttering down;
"If you'll write on your leaves such a
lesson,
I'll distribute them over the town."

"Oh, write it, dear Alders!" the Innocents
cried,
Their pretty eyes tearfully blue;
"You are older than we are; you're strong
and you're wise—
There's none but would listen to you!"

But, ah! the Alders could not write;
And though the Robin knew
The art as well as any bird—
Or so he said—he flew
Straight up the hill and far away,
Remarking as he went,
He had a business errand
And was not on pleasure bent.

Did the children learn the lesson,
Though 'twas never written down?
We shall know when, gay and blithesome,
Lady Summer comes to town.

—NORA ARCHIBALD SMITH.

DOG SELLS PAPERS.

A dog sells papers on a prominent street corner in Boston. He carries on either side, secured by a strap around his body, a leather pouch containing his papers. He holds one with his teeth for a prospective purchaser, who must put a coin in the pouch. When one copy is sold the dog takes out another. His master, who walks with a crutch, having lost one leg, furnishes the dog with papers when his supply runs low. The novelty of the thing has attracted much attention.

"It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life, that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself."

MR. TOAD, ASSISTANT GARDENER.

How the Toad Helps Take Care of
Vegetables.

By T. Celestine Cummings.

Most of us do not appreciate Mr. Toad's ability to earn the title given him. All he needs is an opportunity to show what he can do in the way of catching insects.

On summer evenings you will notice a crowd of greedy toads getting their supper under the arc lights of the streets of rural towns. The light attracts myriads of insects to their doom—the toad's lance-like tongue—when they fall to the ground. The tongue of this batrachian is attached to the front part of the lower jaw, and is folded backward, pointing down the throat. The toad will slowly crawl toward his victim, or wait until it comes within an inch or so, and then, like a flash, the victim is transfixed on the sharp tongue and thrown backward into the throat as it is folded back into place.

To watch a toad "hunting for its supper" is a revelation in celerity and accuracy. There is never any mistake, never any miscalculation of distance. No matter how swiftly the insect may be circling or doubling, when it ventures within reach, and the lance flashes out, its doom is sealed. You would not give the quiet, slow-moving toad the credit for such celerity about any portion of its anatomy, but the fact remains that, if given a trial either singly or by the dozen, he will earn his price during the year a hundred times over in keeping your gardens free from destroying insects.

Insects are out in force at night, and this is also Mr. Toad's time for an outing, as during the day he loves to snugly ensconce himself in the coolest retreat of the garden.

By actual inspection of a big, fat

toad's stomach it was found to contain no less than fifty large grape-vine worms, fifty-five potato bugs, sixty sowbugs, forty angle-worms, and thirty cabbage worms, with, by way of seasoning, numerous flies and mosquitoes. Now multiply this, and I think you will appreciate the value of an army of toads on your premises.

If we figure up, at a rough estimate, the damage that injurious insects do to our choice vegetables, flowers and fruits, the time it takes for some one to ward off these pests with different remedies employed, and eternal vigilance, it will be readily admitted that even one toad will save many dollars' worth of damage a year.

—*Suburban Life.*

DAME TOAD.

BY FLETA FORRESTER.

Deep, deep down, in a dizzy old well,
Once on a time did some little toads dwell,
Though just how they came there I'm sure
I can't tell.

Perhaps, in a hurry, the old mother toad
Jumped carelessly, somehow mistaking the
road,
And fell, with a plump! to this dismal
abode.

And, finding herself with a whole set of
bones,
Had made, of the crannies and chinks of the
stones,
The best home she could for her four little
ones.

As well as their space and discomforts allowed,
They grew up to be quite a chirk little
crowd;
Of which old dame toad was exceedingly
proud.

For Poppet, and Skip, and Kerereak, and
Delight,
Had their skins just as brown and their
eyes just as bright
As though they had always lived up in the
light.

At last, in a frolic, Skip daringly tried
To hang on the bucket and get a free ride
Up, up, to that unexplored region outside.

The others looked on, and they saw how
'twas done,
And all were determined to mount, one by
one,
To that glimpse of blue sky, with its beautiful sun.

The farmer, he scolded as toad after toad
Came up in the bucket, instead of the load
Of splashing, cool drink that the deep well
owed.

Though dizzy and faint, as it came to the
top,
Each toad hurried off with a skip and a hop,
Until, under a wall, they all came to a stop.

And there they took breath, and then, all in
a row,
They sat joining hands, and they croaked a
great "Oh!
How different this is from our quarters below!"

Next day, Mother Toad, feeling lonely and
sad,
Traveled up in the bucket, and made them
all glad
By hopping in, too. What a welcome she
had!

Now, under the steps does this family dwell,
And just how it happened, I'm sure I can't
tell;
But they never went back down that dizzy
old well.

PLANNING A BIRD HOME.

The protection of bird life is a duty which every boy should feel for himself. In different parts of the United States organized societies of boys, men and women are striving to prevent the cruel and useless slaughter of birds. One project undertaken by the National Association of Audubon Societies is to create a bird home on islands in the Gulf of Mexico.

Reports of a dangerous exploration of the remote sea islands off the coast of Louisiana have just been received from H. H. Kopman, the celebrated ornithologist. As a result it has been decided to add all of this insular tract to the reservation of twenty-seven similar islands now maintained by the Audubon workers east of the Mississippi's mouth as havens for the birds.

HORSE DROPS SHOE.

Darby, a bay horse owned by Harry Fallows, a merchant of Belleville, N. J., was left standing in front of its owner's place of business. The driver had neglected to blanket the animal, and in the chilling wind Darby stamped his feet to keep warm. While doing this one of his shoes came loose and was thrown.

The horse noticed the difference at once, and seemed to ponder for a few minutes. Darby then whinnied, and when no one took any notice of him he started on a trot down the street.

Several persons attempted to stop the horse, but Darby dodged them and kept on to the blacksmith shop of Edward O'Hara, where he stopped.

There he turned and walked into the shop, much to the surprise of O'Hara, who was shoeing a horse.

O'Hara knew Darby, walked up to him, and inquired, "Well, what do you want, old fellow?"

Darby seemed to understand, for he thrust forward his shoeless hoof.

"Want to shake hands, eh?" said O'Hara.

He shook the foot and then discovered that Darby had lost a shoe.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" ejaculated the astonished O'Hara. "Darby came here to have a shoe put on."

The horse was taken out of the shafts, and after it had been shod was again harnessed to the vehicle. Then, alone, he trotted back to his place in front of his master's store.

Sing a song of rain drops,
Clouds, and April weather;
Four and twenty red-breasts
Caught out together.
When the shower was ended,
What a song was heard
About the rainbow splendid,
From each dripping bird!

—MARY N. PRESCOTT.

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

Horses hauling from the tunnel at Washburn and Blue Island Avenues were being overloaded and abused, according to many complaints from travelers on the Blue Island Avenue line. The shaft from which the dirt was being hauled is located at 12th Place and Blue Island Avenue.

Two of the Society's officers were detailed to stop this abuse. All of the horses hauling from this shaft during the day and during the night were examined and those found unfit for service were laid up. A veterinary surgeon was called to examine the horses as well as the barn in which they were stabled. The officers worked on this case for a month and saw to it that horses which had been ordered laid up were not worked either day or night. So many horses were laid up that the Tunnel Company had difficulty in getting enough to carry on the work of removing the dirt from the tunnel. The teaming company having the contract became embarrassed. The Union Traction Company had been arresting drivers for blocking the car tracks, believing this method to be effective, although the fault was not with the drivers. One driver who had been unable to pay a fine of \$5.00 and costs was sent to the Bridewell. He was, however, subsequently released, and used as a witness by the Society in prosecuting the barn foreman of the teaming company, doing the work. The case against the barn foreman was called for trial before Judge Himes at the Maxwell Street Police Station. A fine of \$15.00 and costs was imposed.

The fine was small, considering the amount of work done, but heavy when the loss to the contractor, through inability to carry on the work, is taken into consideration.

While the investigation resulted in but one prosecution, that was sufficient to remedy the trouble, for the reason that horses laid up by our officers were taken off the job, and as dirt accumulated at the shaft, horses fit to do the work were necessarily provided and the abuses first complained of ceased to exist.

Animal Record 75; Case 13.

From Rock Island the Society heard of alleged cruelty to a girl, 12 years of age, living with her father and step-mother in Coal City, Grundy County, Illinois.

It was claimed that the girl was made to work from four o'clock in the morning until eleven at night; was poorly and insufficiently fed and clad and badly abused.

Mr. Edward Emerson, of Morris, was sent to investigate the complaint. Mr. Emerson reported that he had made a thorough investigation, and believed there was considerable truth in the charges made. The girl said very little against her parents, except that she was not well treated and wanted to get away from home.

The Hon. Charles F. Hanson, State's Attorney of Grundy County, took the matter in hand and prepared a petition to present to the County Court, asking to have the girl declared

a dependent child, in order that she could be taken away from the parents, and given to some other person or persons who would give her proper care.

On the trial of the case, however, in the County Court at Morris, the evidence of the complaining witnesses did not appear to be strong. It was largely based upon what had been told them by the girl herself. Two witnesses testified to having seen the father whip the girl with a strap. It was not a very heavy strap. It was proven that three whippings with this strap and one or two with a stick, had been given. It was also shown that the girl had confided to several persons that she was afraid of her father; that he used bad language in speaking to her at one time, being evidence sufficient, it would appear, to prove the charges alleged. When the defense put the girl on the stand, however, she testified that both her father and step-mother were usually kind to her. She admitted she had received a few whippings with the strap but stated that they were not severe and that she had received them for being disobedient. She concluded her testimony by stating that she wanted to stay with her father, at his home.

The case went to the jury late on a Saturday evening, and reached a verdict at ten o'clock P. M. After the testimony of the child the jury could do little else than bring a verdict for the defense. The girl herself, defeated the carrying out of her wishes, expressed to Mr. Emerson.

The case excited considerable interest and undoubtedly had its value, in the way of insuring better treatment for the child. The people in Coal City interested in the case will keep the Society informed regarding any future ill-treatment of this child, and the State's Attorney, Mr. Hanson, will

be pleased to take the matter up at any time when there is evidence of abuse or neglect.

Child Record 58; Case 470.

On March 16th, a complaint came from the 40th Precinct Police Station that there was a horse down on the street near the station. It was reported to be sick and suffering.

Two of the Society's officers went to the place in question, and found an old, infirm, disabled bay pony, entirely unfit for service, which had fallen down and was in charge of a boy. The officers placed the pony in a nearby stable, ascertained the name of the owner and went to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station, where they procured a warrant for his arrest.

On the following day, the proprietor of the livery stable notified the Society that the horse was sick and down in the stable. A veterinary surgeon was sent by the Society to examine the horse and on his recommendation the horse was destroyed.

A few days later, the owner appeared before Judge Fake at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station, and was ordered by the court to pay the livery bill and the expenses of the veterinary, amounting in all to \$8.00, and bring the receipts to court. This was done, in lieu of the fine. The owner was a boy 19 years of age and poor.

Animal Record 75; Case 411.

On March 17th, a resident of Winnetka called upon the Society to investigate a case of extreme cruelty to an old horse. The horse was kept in a shed, but had become sick, and was pulled out of the shed one Saturday morning and left to lie on the

wet ground without protection of any kind until the next day, when the town marshal was called and destroyed the animal. An officer of the Society went to Winnetka and found an old, bay mare, very thin in flesh, lying in mud and water. The ground about the animal was badly torn up, showing that the horse had suffered and struggled for many hours before it had been destroyed. The shed from which the horse had been taken was found to be an improper place in which to keep an animal, there being no floor and scarcely any roof. Neither was there feed of any kind in the shed.

Our officer found the defendant and had a conversation with him, in the presence of the complainant. The defendant said the horse went down in the shed, and that with help he had pulled it out, thinking that he could

get the animal on its feet. He further said that he had put a blanket over the horse, which was denied in his presence, by the complainant. He said that he had tried to get a gun with which to shoot the horse on the Sunday following, but when he had returned had found that the animal had been destroyed. The owner was arrested on March 20, for failing to provide proper feed and shelter for this poor animal.

At the trial of the case, the defendant was represented by an attorney and the Society was represented by one of its Counsel, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., who scored the defendant for some time, after the defendant had testified that the horse did not suffer. Justice Hansen imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$9.65.

Animal Record 75; Case 414.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Telephones: **Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005**

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

SUBJECTS AND DATES OF LECTURES

Being given at the Illinois Humane Society's Building, 560 Wabash Ave.

By DR. A. H. BAKER, Chicago Veterinary College.

Wednesday, January 29, 1908, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty to horses by overloading, and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives.

Wednesday, February 12, 8 p. m.:

Winter shoeing as it relates to horses' comfort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other injuries incidental to falling down.

Wednesday, February 26, 8 p. m.:

Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength.

Wednesday, March 11, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole, canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle.

Wednesday, March 25, 8 p. m.:

Diseases of the fore legs—ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, knee sprung, capped elbow.

Wednesday, April 8, 8 p. m.:

Diseases of the hind legs—ringbone, spavin, curb, capped hock, string halt.

Wednesday, April 22, 8 p. m.:

Cruelty in connection with sickness—pneumonia, lockjaw, colic, azoturia, blind staggers, dummy.

Wednesday, May 6, 8 p. m.:

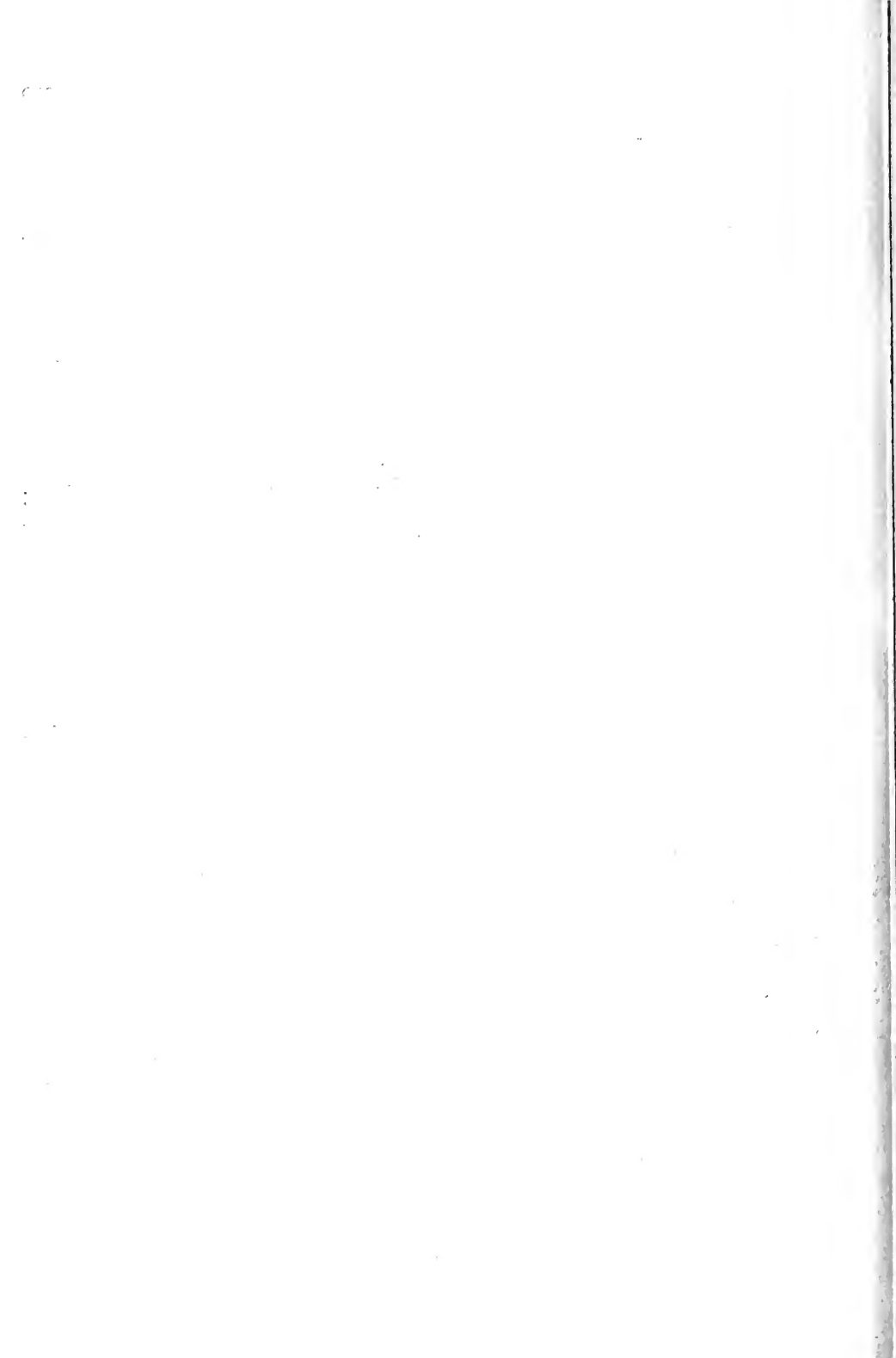
Glanders and farcy, catarrh, acute and chronic, chorea.

Wednesday, May 20, 8 p.m.:

Skin diseases—mange, hives, eczema, summer sores, acne.

Wednesday, June 3, 8 p. m.:

Overheating, sunstroke.



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNOTA



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING
560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
(Near 12th Street)

The Illinois Humane Society

560 Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Harrison 384

Telephones:
Harrison 7005

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1908-9:

JOHN L. SHORTALL	President
WALTER BUTLER	First Vice-President
JOHN T. DALE	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

ALSON E. CLARK.	MISS RUTH EWING.
JOHN T. DALE.	HENRY N. HART.
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.	JOHN L. SHORTALL.
A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.	WALTER BUTLER.

CHARLES E. MURISON.

DIRECTORS:

(And Date of First Election.)

GEORGE E. ADAMS.....	1876	WILLIAM PENN NIXON.....	1886
MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS.....	1904	FERD W. PECK.....	1876
JOSEPH ADAMS	1906	MRS. FERD W. PECK.....	1878
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.....	1901	HOWARD E. PERRY.....	1907
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1904	JAMES F. PORTER.....	1907
MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.....	1904	GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	1906
MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.....	1901	JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869
WALTER BUTLER	1901	JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	1905
THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.....	1908	JOHN A. SPOOR.....	1902
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.....	1907
JOHN T. DALE.....	1891	FRANK M. STAPLES.....	1907
GEORGE C. ELDRIDGE.....	1907	MRS. M. B. STARRING.....	1894
MISS RUTH EWING.....	1903	JOHN T. STOCKTON.....	1908
HENRY L. FRANK.....	1880	MRS. E. H. SUTHERLAND.....	1908
WILLIAM A. FULLER.....	1892	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.....	1907
HENRY N. HART.....	1879	MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.....	1876
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.....	1888	MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882
HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.....	1907	MRS. H. S. WHITMARSH.....	1901
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	1900		

COUNSEL:

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.	JOHN L. SHORTALL.
JOSEPH WRIGHT.	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

SPECIAL HUMANE OFFICERS:

GEORGE NOLAN	STUART N. DEAN
GEORGE W. MILLER	MICHAEL McDONOUGH
CHARLES SCHULTZ	JERRY MCCARTHY

CHARLES H. BRAYNE

Ambulance Service: GEORGE JOHNSTON.

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. BRAYNE.

Stenographers: KATHERINE I. HARTWELL,

AGNES C. MILLER.

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, many benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. We ask all such to give attention to the organization of branches or special agencies in their vicinity. Send to this office for information as to method.

Our society is almost entirely maintained by the voluntary contributions of the humane and benevolent, and respectfully invites their support. It is further endeavoring to establish a permanent fund, the use of which will be sufficient of itself to support it in its work, and contributions toward that object will be thankfully received.

Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its object can do so by enclosing their check or a postoffice order to the Society, at its office.

The name of each contributor is carefully recorded and preserved.

Membership Fee, \$10 per annum. Life Membership, \$100.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7, A. D. 1908

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of The Illinois Society duly called to be held on Saturday, May 2, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. at the Society's Building, 560 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of any and all other business that might come before the meeting, was called to order by the President; and on the calling of the roll, and it appearing that a quorum was not present, on motion of Mr. Walter Butler, which was seconded by Mr. Frank M. Staples and unanimously carried, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday evening, May 7, A. D. 1908, at 8 o'clock p. m., same place, on account of the absence of the number of members required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The adjourned annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held at the Society's Building, 560 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday evening, May 7, A. D. 1908, at 8 o'clock.

The President, Mr. John L. Shortall, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Mr. Butler, which was seconded by Mr. Clark, and unanimously carried, the minutes of the last annual meeting were approved.

The President appointed as a Committee on Resolutions Mr. William A. Fuller, Mr. Alson E. Clark and Mr. Joseph Adams, and as a Committee on Nominations for Directors for the ensuing year, Mr. Walter Butler, Miss Ruth Ewing and Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr.

The Secretary then read the names of all those who have contributed to the Society since the last annual meeting, and those who had contributed the sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars or more, were, on motion of Mr. Walter Butler, which was seconded by Mr. Fuller, duly elected active members of the Society for the ensuing year.

The President then read his annual address.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, MAY 7, A. D. 1908.

At the conclusion of the 39th year of the Society's existence, it is gratifying to learn of the support given and the growing interest manifested by the public in humane work.

Although the Society has had no paid solicitors in the field to procure contributions to its working fund, it has been generously supported and is thankful for the many gifts and donations received during the year.

In the matter of the installation of drinking fountains, encouragement has been given the Society by the teamsters and team owners. In January the Teamsters' Joint Council requested the Society's aid in relieving the water famine during the winter months. The team owners and police were invited to co-operate and committees representing all parties met in the Chief's office. As a result of the action taken by this general committee, eleven of the Society's fountains were put in operation and water was turned on in many troughs maintained by other people. By great effort water was kept running in all of these places throughout the extreme cold weather. Through the co-operation of the same agencies, the Society hopes to put in commission, during the coming year, many more fountains at points where relief is needed.

The April, 1908, number of the "Humane Advocate" tells how to erect fountains and the cost thereof. No one desiring to contribute to charity can do better, for the same cost, than to establish one of these fountains. Many have already done this and it is hoped that others will. The Society will gladly advise with those contemplating the erection of fountains, and will assist in finding suitable locations where they are most needed—in the city, the suburbs or on country highways.

In order to improve the efficiency of the working force and afford instruction to all interested in humane work, several lectures were arranged for and given at the Society's building, during the year. In June of last year, Prof. T. H. Brigg, Mechanical Engineer of London, England, lectured on "What Science Will Do to Advance Humanity to Man and Beast," maintaining that "humanity, economy and efficiency are inseparable." The Society was able to give to its readers a complete report of this admirable and instructive lecture in the July issue of the Humane Advocate.

A course of ten lectures by Dr. A. H. Baker, of the Chicago Veterinary College, extending over the fall, winter and spring months has nearly been completed. These lectures have been most instructive, both as to the prevention and cure of the ailments to which horses are subject and as to the kind consideration and care due to them at all times. The comprehensive range of this course will appear from the following subjects:

Cruelty to horses by overloading, and thereby lessening their earning power, depreciating their value and shortening their lives.

Winter shoeing as it relates to horses' comfort and safety; to sprains, fractures and other injuries incidental to falling down.

Harnessing and hooking to prevent sore shoulders and backs; to get the most out of horses' efforts and yet conserve their strength.

Cruelty to horses by being worked when lame from diseases of the feet, corns, treads, toe cracks, founder, drop sole, canker, nail pricks, open joint, side bone, quittor, furuncle.

Diseases of the fore legs—ringbone, splint, bowed tendon, knee sprung, capped elbow.

Diseases of the hind legs—ringbone, spavin, curb, capped hock string halt.

Cruelty in connection with sickness—pneumonia, lockjaw, colic, azoturia, blind staggers, dummy.

Glanders and farcy, catarrh, acute and chronic, chorea.

Skin diseases—mange, hives, eczema, summer sores, acne.

Overheating, sunstroke.

These lectures have served to increase the efficiency of the Society's working force, and are being attended by mounted police officers, team owners, teamsters, as well as directors and members of the Society.

The Society was represented at the Annual Meeting of the American Humane Association, held at Boston, in November of last year, by its President and Secretary, who were sent as delegates, the latter only at the expense of the Society. The Society is an annual contributor to that association and considers that it can do no better work for the cause of humanity than to give a cordial support to the management of the association. The next convention of this association will be held at New Orleans in November, 1908.

The ambulance department of the Society has been kept busy during the entire year. Another ambulance should be procured as soon as the means to purchase and maintain it will permit.

Our beloved and respected Special Agent, Mr. John E. Nash, of Princeton, Bureau County, passed away at Christmas time. Throughout the many years of Mr. Nash's service to the public and to this Society, he has at all times manifested the greatest interest in the welfare of children and animals and has been fearless and of the highest integrity in all his procedure.

The securities of the Society are intact, as just found by the Auditing Committee, comprised of Messrs. William A. Fuller and Walter Butler. Collections of income have been prompt. The report of the auditing of the Treasurer's books of account and vouchers will be shown in the Annual Report.

The decrease in the number of cases involving cruelty to children evidences the good being accomplished by the Juvenile Court and its corps of probation officers; by efficiency in the enforcement of the Child Labor Law on the part of the State Factory Inspector and the officers in his charge; by the proper application and enforcement of the Compulsory Education Law on the part of the Superintendent of Compulsory Education and his assistants; with the work of all of which the Humane Society cordially co-operates. The child work of the Society has to do more particularly with prosecutions for violations of the laws concerning cruelty to children; its interest is, nevertheless, centered in the welfare of the child and it acts as a medium to call into active co-operation all the agencies conducive to the betterment of child life.

The State, the County and City Administrations, through all their departments, have aided the humane cause. Judges of the various courts throughout the State and the Judges of the Municipal Courts in the City of Chicago, have shown a keen interest and exercised wisdom and care in the disposition of cases of cruelty.

The police force of Chicago has been diligent in the enforcement of the city ordinances pertaining to cruelty, to both children and animals. The helpful relation established so many years ago between the Society and the police still exists.

In the Chief of Police, Mr. George M. Shippy, the humane cause has a warm-hearted friend and active supporter, and the same spirit obtains among the Inspectors, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, and Patrolmen. The addition to the police force of the Mounted Squad, Captain Charles C. Healey, commanding, has immeasurably increased its efficiency in the matter of handling traffic so as to relieve congestion in the crowded streets of the "loop district." The men of the squad are constantly on the alert to relieve suffering animals.

It is most gratifying that many team owners and teamsters are making substantial efforts to prevent cruelty.

The appreciation and gratitude of the Society should be expressed to editors and reporters of the press and periodicals for the great assistance and encouragement given by them, as evidenced by the many instructive and helpful expressions appearing in their columns throughout the year,

making for a greater public humane spirit and higher and finer type of citizenship.

I wish to thank the members of the Directory and Committees for their cheerful and conscientious consideration and disposal of the many problems which have come before them and to express to our humane officers and employees my appreciation of the faithful performance of their duties.

As soon as possible, the Society should endeavor to arrange for Annual Conventions of all Humane Societies and Humane Agents, located in the State of Illinois. This, through the exchange of ideas and experiences, would do much towards securing unity of purpose and action, broader and more comprehensive views and more general and effective influence.

The giving of the course of lectures was experimental, but without cost to the Society, and the results achieved compel us to strive for a permanent school of instruction at the home of the Society.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, *President.*

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by Mr. William A. Fuller, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., that the President's address be approved, and that his very interesting and able report be preserved and printed in the annual report, and that a vote of thanks be given to the President for the valuable services rendered the Society during the year. This motion was put by the First Vice-President, Mr. Walter Butler, and was unanimously adopted.

The President: The next business in order is the report of the Secretary:

The Secretary submitted the following report:

Chicago, May 2, 1908.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Humane Society:

Work of the Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago, for the year ending April 30, 1908 (for comparison the figures for the previous year are given in the outside column):

	Children.	1908.	1907.
Complaints of cruelty to children.....		593	539
Number of children involved.....		1,492	1,444
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied		1,271	1,158
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions		14	38
Number of child cases disposed of through Juvenile Court		25	30
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....		35	48
Amount of fines imposed.....		\$746	\$904
Number of persons admonished.....		1,168	602
	Animals.		
Complaints of cruelty to animals.....		3,599	2,764
Animals relieved		20,640	15,778
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service		1,553	1,372
Disabled animals removed by ambulance..		278	292
Abandoned and incurable animals killed..		249	220
Teamsters and others admonished.....		3,761	3,242
Cases prosecuted		321	225
Fines imposed, including costs.....		\$ 3,746.10	\$2,290

During the last year, as in previous years, a large number of cases have been attended to by the Society, of which no record is kept. These cases comprise complaints regarding incorrigible children, various phases of family or domestic troubles and quarrels, and also cases of destitution and sickness. In these cases, which do not come strictly within the scope of our work, counsel and assistance have always been given. Nine lectures have been given at the Society's building on subjects closely connected with its work, the attendance ranging from fifteen to forty persons.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.
Secretary.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report it was moved by Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., and seconded by Mr. Walter Butler, that the report of the Secretary be approved, and that a vote of thanks be given to the Secretary for the excellent services rendered by him to the Society during the year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The President: The next order of business is the report of the Treasurer:

The Treasurer submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, April 29th 1908.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.'

Balance on hand to the credit of the general working fund of the Society deposited in the First National Bank of Chicago on May 1st, 1907.....	\$ 1,243.29
Total receipts from all sources passed to the credit of the working fund from May 2nd, 1907, to April 29th, 1908	15,298.17
Paid out on O. K'd vouchers to the debit of the working fund from May 2nd, 1907, to April 29th, 1908. . .	\$14,921.65
Balance on hand to the credit of the general working fund of the Society (deposited in the First National Bank of Chicago) on April 29th, 1908.....	1,619.81
	<hr/>
	\$16,541.46 \$16,541.46

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. MURISON,
Treasurer.

At the conclusion of the Treasurer's report it was moved by Mr. Walter Butler, and seconded by Mr. William A. Fuller, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and approved, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Treasurer for his able and careful attention to the finances of the Society during the year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Butler, in offering the motion, took occasion to refer to the work of the Auditing Committee appointed by the President and the sound and excellent and orderly condition in which the committee found the securities and financial affairs of the Society.

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE REPORT OF THE AUDITING
COMMITTEE**

Chicago, May 29, 1908.

We have carefully examined all the items of expense of the Illinois Humane Society for the year ending April 30th, 1908, as shown by the accounts of the Treasurer and the vouchers therefor and find the same to be correct.

Signed

WM. A. FULLER,
WALTER BUTLER,
Committee.

The following report of the condition of Branch Societies, Special Agencies and humane work generally throughout the State was made by the Secretary:

During the year the annual report of the Society has been widely distributed throughout the State, copies thereof having been sent to the officials and other interested persons in each county.

Agencies have been created, as follows:

On May 23rd, 1907, Mr. W. F. Butler was appointed a Special Agent for Geneseo, Henry County. He was selected for the position at a public meeting held in Geneseo on May 3rd, 1907. At the same time, a branch society, known as the Geneseo Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, came into existence, through the efforts of Mr. Henry Waterman, City Attorney at Geneseo, who has taken a very active interest in humane work. The Society is active, having investigated many complaints, prosecuted two cases in which fines aggregating \$17.50 were imposed. The influence of the organization has a wholesome effect on the community, and money sufficient to defray expenses is easily raised.

On May 24th, 1907, Mr. A. S. T. Ogilby was appointed Special Agent for Winnebago County, at the request of Mr. Fay Lewis, Superintendent of the Winnebago County Branch at Rockford. Mr. Ogilby's long connection with humane work in Winnebago County, and the frequency with which he was called upon to investigate cases in neighboring counties, made it advisable to increase his territory, and on June 8th, 1907, he was appointed a Special Agent of the Society for Winnebago County, Stephenson County, Ogle County and Boone County, excepting from this territory, Freeport in Stephenson County, where Mr. Frank Brubaker represents the Society as its Special Agent; Poplar Grove, in Boone County, where Mr. Waldo E. Hull represents the Society as its Special Agent; and Rochelle, in Ogle County, where Mr. W. E. Wade represents the Society as its Special Agent.

On June 8th, 1907, Mr. Max John, Sr., was appointed a Special Agent of the Society at Mendota, LaSalle County, Illinois, at the request of Miss Frances E. Wintrobe and officials and citizens at Mendota.

On June 10th, 1907, Mr. Thomas B. King was appointed a Special Agent of the Society at Oglesby and Portland, in LaSalle County, at the request of officials and citizens of both places. Mr. King's report shows activity with good results in his locality.

On August 6th, 1907, Mr. Wilbur Reed was appointed a Special Agent of the Society for Kankakee, Kankakee County, Illinois. Mr. Reed was appointed at the request of citizens of Kankakee, to succeed the former agent, Mr. Jay L. Hamlin. He reports having attended to many cases involving failure to feed, care for and blanket horses, and states that the local police force is very helpful.

On December 25th, 1907, Mr. John E. Nash of Princeton, Illinois, passed away at his home. Mr. Nash was appointed a Special Agent of the Society in 1895 for Bureau County. Ability, faithful, efficient and thorough work realized in Mr. Nash the true, humane worker, and in the annals of the work of our Society, Mr. Nash will always hold a conspicuous place. Mrs. Charlotte Nash, his widow, was asked to select his successor. She was pleased to have the privilege of naming Mr. W. I. Kendall, a close personal friend and co-worker of her late husband.

Correspondence with a view to the creation of agencies in the following localities is pending:

Kewanee, Henry County; Genoa, DeKalb County; Carbondale, Jackson County; Macomb, McDonough County; and other places in the state outside of Cook County.

Humane sentiment prevails throughout the state to a greater or less extent, according to the locality. The splendid and fruitful activity shown in many counties is the direct result of the work done by this Society in 1889 and 1890, and at a later period when representatives of the Society traveled the state, and in the HUMANE ADVOCATE the Society has a splendid agent, constantly creating interest and sentiment throughout the state, the result of which will inevitably be the establishment of many active agencies and increased interest in the subject of humanity. The ADVOCATE is widening our audience and increasing the scope of our work.

The Champaign County Humane Society, of which Mr. Harry Muss is president, and which is centrally located in the state, has shown marked activity, and made a very gratifying record, having investigated upwards of 300 complaints during the year, which resulted in twenty or more prosecutions. The work of this Society is highly appreciated by the Mayor and citizens of Champaign.

The Urbana Humane Society, located at the county seat of Champaign County, is also very active, both in handling cases involving children, as well as animals, 44 complaints having been attended to during the year. Seventeen children were benefited, nine of which were placed temporarily in public institutions, and seven cases were prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

The Edwardsville Branch Society, located at the county seat of Madison County, in the southwesterly part of the state, is also very active. It has twenty-four active members and thirteen associate members, and has held ten meetings during the year. It has attended to many complaints of cruelty to animals, prosecuted two cases of cruelty to animals, and has also attended to many cases of cruelty to children, has prosecuted two cases of cruelty to children, has given aid in thirty-two cases of want and destitution, and in many other ways has promoted the humane cause throughout its locality.

The Peoria Humane Society, carrying on its work in the County of Peoria, which is located in the lower northern part of the state, has for its President, Mr. R. M. Hanna, who is also the State Humane Agent at Peoria, and makes a report quarterly to the Board of Live Stock Commissioners and the Governor of the State. The Peoria Humane Society was able to attend to all its cases and is very active throughout the county.

The Branch Society at Watseka, in Iroquois County, is doing good work in a quiet way. Complaints are sent to the President of the Society and the Secretary writes a letter to the party complained of, which has the effect of correcting the abuse, without the necessity of making an arrest and prosecution. Mr. David McGill informs us that the work of the Society is effective.

In Paris, Edgar County, Mr. Leroy Wiley has withdrawn from active service on account of age, but can well enjoy the fruitful results of his labor. There are few cases of cruelty to report and the people in the locality are all interested in humane work. Prosecutions for cruelty to children are proceeded with through the office of the State's Attorney; cases of cruelty to animals through the police magistrate court, and the expenses of carrying on the work are met by a fund contributed by those who are interested in the work. Dr. George H. Hunt, a very busy man, does much for the children and dumb animals in Paris.

The Joliet Humane Society, in Will County, of which Mr. D. H. Darling is President, The Winnebago County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, The Freeport Humane Society, in Stephenson County, The Springfield Humane Society, in Sangamon County, The Alton Humane Society, in Madison County, and the recently incorporated Rock Island County Humane Society, are all, within their respective districts, accomplishing the objects of their existence with commendable judgment, interest and zeal.

In McHenry County is the veteran and able worker, Mr. W. C. Wellington, of Harvard; in Wabash County is Mr. D. L. McClintock, of Mt. Carmel; in LaSalle County there are five Special Agents, and a branch at Ottawa; in Lake County, Vermilion County, Christian County, White County, Effingham County, Ogle County, work has been done through Special Agents and other agencies, and the Society has found no difficulty in taking care of all cases reported to it from the different sections of the state, outside of the County of Cook.

At the conclusion of the foregoing report, it was moved by Mr. Walter Butler, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., that the report be accepted and placed on file.

The Committee on Nominations for Directors then reported the following named persons for election as Directors of the Society for the ensuing year:

GEORGE E. ADAMS.
MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS.
JOSEPH ADAMS.
J. OGDEN ARMOUR.
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.
MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.
MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.
WALTER BUTLER.
THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.
ALSON E. CLARK.
JOHN T. DALE.
GEORGE C. ELDRIDGE.
MISS RUTH EWING.
HENRY L. FRANK.
WILLIAM A. FULLER.
HENRY N. HART.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.
HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.
CHARLES E. MURISON.

WM. PENN. NIXON.
FERD. W. PECK.
MRS. FERD. W. PECK.
HOWARD E. PERRY.
JAMES F. PORTER.
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.
JOHN G. SHORTALL.
JOHN L. SHORTALL.
JOHN A. SPOOR.
A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.
FRANK M. STAPLES.
MRS. M. B. STARRING.
JOHN T. STOCKTON.
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHERLAND.
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.
MOSES D. WELLS.
MRS. H. S. WHITMARSH.

There being no other nominations, it was moved by Mr. Walter Butler, and seconded by Dr. A. H. Baker, that the persons so named by the Committee be elected Directors of the Society for the ensuing year. The motion was unanimously carried, and thereupon the persons so named were unanimously elected Directors of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions for adoption:

RESOLUTIONS

That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the Press of this city and throughout the state for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

That the Society desires to express its grateful appreciation and thanks to Mr. George M. Shippy, General Superintendent of Police, for the very valuable aid rendered by him to the Society during the year.

It also expresses its appreciation and thanks to all inspectors of police, police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen, for the prompt and efficient service rendered, and kindly feelings manifested towards the Society, as well as for their unfailing courtesy.

The Society also desires to acknowledge the valuable aid and assistance given to it in carrying on its work by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squad. The splendid work of the Mounted Squad in relieving animals and preventing cruelty while regulating traffic on the streets during the year has been most helpful to the humane cause.

To Special Agents and all those who are members of Branch Societies throughout the State, who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feelings of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work, and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and call at the Society's office when they come to Chicago, and help to increase humane interest throughout the State.

That this Society expresses to its Humane Officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society during the year.

That the Society desires to express its grateful appreciation of the help and assistance given to it during the year in carrying on its work in the Counties of Bureau and Grundy to the Hon. L. M. Eckert, State's Attorney of Bureau County, and the Hon. Charles F. Hanson, State's Attorney of Grundy County.

WHEREAS, The Society is indebted to its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, for many benevolent acts in its behalf during the year, not only in contributing money to the working fund of the Society, but improving the property at 560 Wabash Avenue, in the betterment of which he has manifested a devoted interest; and also in arranging for and presenting to the Society free of charge the lecture delivered by Mr. Thomas H. Brigg, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, Bradford, England, on June 20, 1907, at the Society's building, on the subject of utilizing the energy of the horse in hauling so as to conserve its strength and prevent waste, and cruelty; and also in presenting to the Society the course of lectures by Dr. A. H. Baker of the Chicago Veterinary College, and the papier mache horse used for purposes of demonstration by Dr. Baker, all of which lectures were of great educational value to the humane officers, members and friends of the Society invited to attend, and directly contributed to increased efficiency in the work of the Society. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society tenders to its President, Mr. Shortall, its sincere appreciation and thanks for his many valuable services in aid of its welfare and growth.

IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS, Since our last annual meeting, the Society has lost one of its most valued workers in the death of Mr. John E. Nash, which occurred on December 25th, A. D., 1907; and

WHEREAS, Our late friend had acted as the Special Agent of this Society for Bureau County since the year A. D. 1895, discharging promptly, faithfully and efficiently, and with ability, all the duties pertaining to his office; and

WHEREAS, The last decade of a long and honorable life had been given up and consecrated to the service of relieving suffering, not only to dumb animals and children, but also to adults; and

WHEREAS, Our late friend in conducting his work did it with such a fine spirit of justice as to command the confidence and respect of every one with whom he had to deal, which resulted in great good to the humane cause as well as to this Society. Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Society hereby expresses, through its members, its feeling of sympathy with his widow and other members of his family, and its sense of the great loss sustained when he passed away. And be it also

Resolved, That this resolution be enrolled on the records of the Society, and a copy thereof engrossed and sent to Mrs. Charlotte Nash.

The adoption of the foregoing resolutions was moved by Mr. William A. Fuller, and seconded by Dr. A. H. Baker. The motion for the adoption of the resolutions referring to Mr. John L. Shortall, President, and Mr. John G. Shortall was put by Mr. Walter Butler, First Vice-President. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Eugene R. Cox that a copy of each resolution be sent to each person named therein. The motion was seconded by Mr. Clark and unanimously carried.

It was moved by Mr. Eugene R. Cox, and seconded by Mr. George Eldredge, that a committee be appointed by the President to determine the advisability of holding a state convention at some suitable time and place, for the purpose of bringing together the different branch societies, agencies and others interested in humane work throughout the State of Illinois. The motion was unanimously adopted.

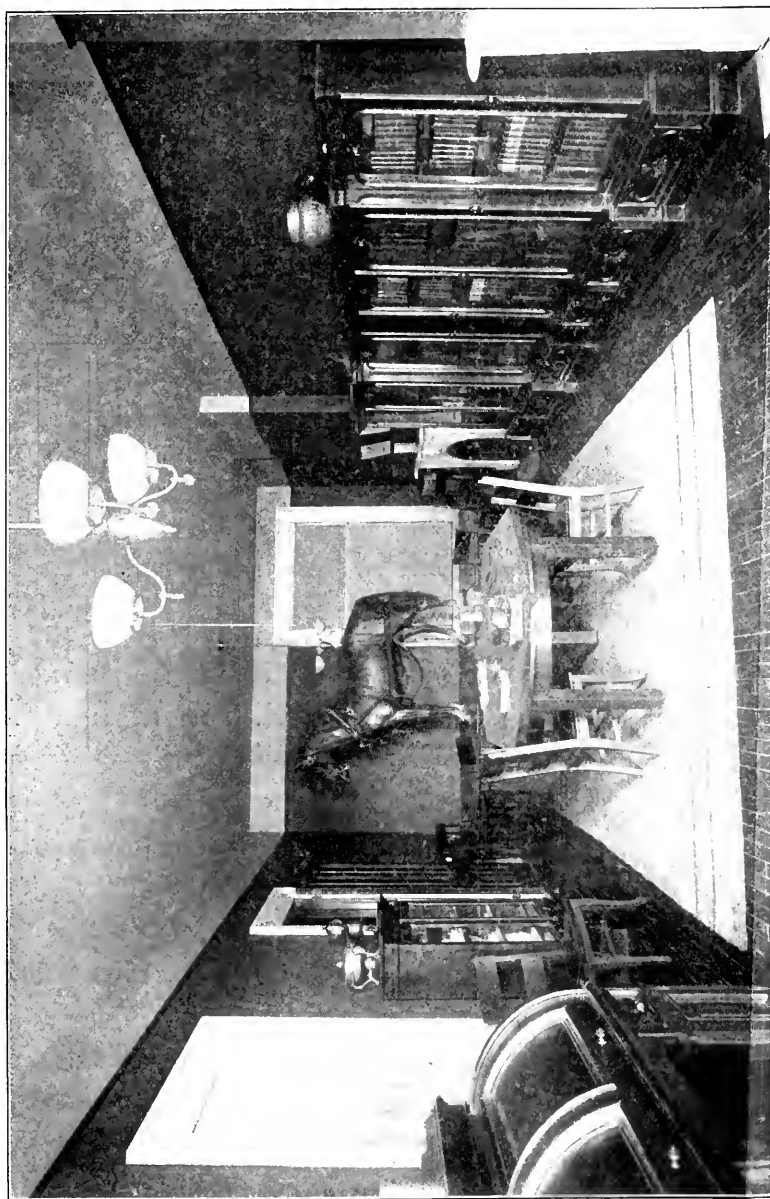
The President then gave notice of the meeting of the Board of Directors to be held immediately upon the adjournment of the annual meeting. On motion the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Humane Society met in the Society's building, 560 Wabash avenue, on Thursday, May 7, 1908, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of Officers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

JOHN L. SHORTALL	President
WALTER BUTLER	First Vice-President
JOHN T. DALE	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT	Secretary



ASSEMBLY AND LECTURE ROOM.

REPORT SHOWING

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE

From 1878 to 1908. (No record

CHARTERED MARCH 25TH, 1869, AS THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President

JOHN C. DORE, President from 1878 to 1881

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from 1881 to 1882

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from 1882 to 1883

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from 1883 to 1908

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1879.	May 1, 1879, to Apr. 30, 1880.	May 1, 1880, to Apr. 30, 1881.	May 1, 1881, to Apr. 30, 1882.	May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.
Complaints investigated	1690	1551	1680	1465	1626	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631
Children rescued	37	117	178	955	1467	892	851	1120	1252	1238	
Children placed in charitable institutions	20	117	30	121	251	203	228	291	420	502	
Horses relieved by admonishing drivers & owners	783	1121	1136	1004	779	432	2029	1759	980	560	317
Horses unfit for service laid up from work	190	127	132	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	75
Animals removed by ambulance					85	96	107	100	111	93	112
Disabled animals destroyed	396	220	88	92	122	178	189	309	316	157	133
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals	178	204	186	221	116	181	175	208	66	78	51
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children					50	70	41	41	40	17	22
Fountains maintained by the Society				11	11	11					
Branch Societies and Agencies of the Society				2						4	13

Since 1880 the Home for the Friendless, St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Christian Brothers Reform School, Servite Sisters, Foundlings' Home, House of Good Shepherd, Uhlich Orphan Asylum, German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Half Orphan Asylum, Polish Orphan Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Evanston Industrial School for Girls have received our homeless and destitute children.

May 25, 1877, an Act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and Stock Yards at City of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as Agents under this Act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, present Agent.

In 1881 the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the State.

In 1882 the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880 Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882 The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance built on same lines by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck, which is still in use. In 1897 the Society built

ING THE WORK OF

SOCIETY FOR 30 YEARS

extant of work from 1869 to 1878.)

EVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. JULY 5TH, 1877, NAME CHANGED.

om May, 1869, to May, 1873.

ay, 1873, to May, 1875.

t from May, 1875, to May, 1877.

n May, 1877, to May, 1906.

n May, 1906.

May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.	May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891.	May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.	May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.	May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	
2331	2872	3141	3251	3195	4358	4704	4030	4183	2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	85,676
1254	1015	1302	1122	375	497	582	636	563	456	1539	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	23,214
619	508	431	413	346	350	255	257	350	385	241	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	6,837
782	858	804	835	680	858	744	959	736	889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	34,628
141	149	379	256	273	405	257	376	286	375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1372	1553	13,314
77	133	180	209	154	133	126	146	155	134	240	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	4,345
194	213	275	254	319	281	201	182	148	153	227	249	313	265	256	232	245	220	249	6,676
67	95	147	117	53	166	104	94	127	149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	4,539
33	35	54	34	41	22	58	50	40	56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	936
....	25	29	....	34	....	38	42	43	44	....	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	50	50
....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	64	64	64

and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901 the Society provided its own horses for ambulances. In 1905, the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation at different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

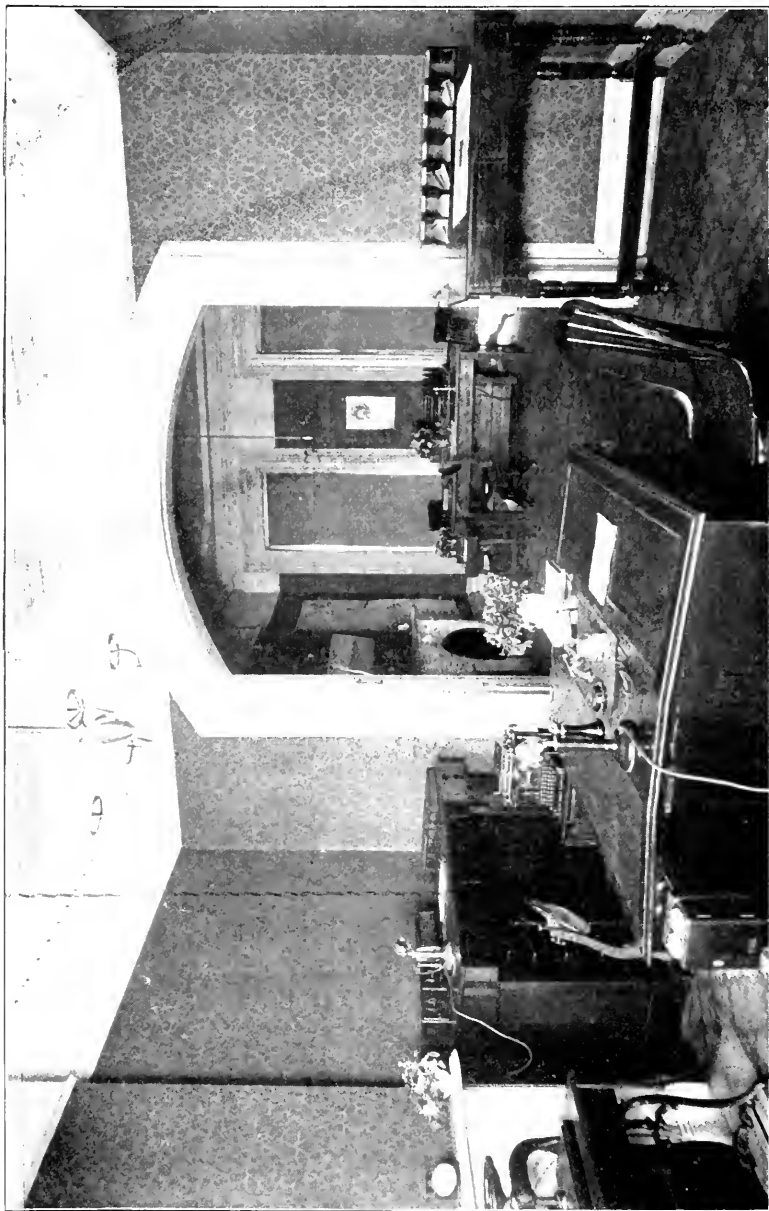
In 1884 the Society organized 1065 Bands of Mercy in the Public Schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the prevention of cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893 the Society was presented with its property at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an Act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905 the Society commenced to publish THE HUMANE ADVOCATE.



GENERAL OFFICES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ALSON E. CLARK.
JOHN T. DALE.
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.
A. A. SPRAGUE, 2ND.

MISS RUTH EWING.
HENRY N. HART.
JOHN L. SHORTALL.
WALTER BUTLER.

CHARLES E. MURISON.

Some discussion then took place as to the advisability of changing the date of holding the annual meeting of the Society, for the reason that many members and officers of the Society were not in the city during Saturdays in May, the season of the year when the country attracts so many of our Directors and members, that the meetings are necessarily sparsely attended, and the benefits to be derived from such meetings lost. It was suggested that the By-Law relating to the holding of the annual meeting be changed, so as to make the annual meeting come on the first Thursday in February or some day during the winter months. On motion of Mr. Walter Butler, which was seconded by Mr. George C. Eldredge, and unanimously carried, a committee consisting of Mr. Walter Butler, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., and Mr. Scott was appointed, to draft an amendment to Article 8 of the By-Laws, and also an amendment to any other of the By-Laws that may be suggested, and to report at the next meeting of the Directors of the Society.

The meeting, on motion duly seconded and carried, was then adjourned.

BY-LAWS OF**THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY****ARTICLE ONE.**

The members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall consist of Life Members, Active Members, Honorary Members and Branch Members.

ARTICLE TWO.

Any person who may be elected by the Society, Board of Directors or Executive Committee, may become a Life Member of this Society by paying one hundred dollars, an Active Member by paying ten dollars per annum, an Honorary Member by being elected as such by the Society, and a Branch Member by paying to the Society any sum not less than two dollars per annum.

ARTICLE THREE.

Life and Active Members and Honorary Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society. Branch Members shall receive all the publications of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-seven until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

ARTICLE FIVE.

The Directors shall be elected by the Society at its annual meeting, and shall hold office, except as hereafter set forth, until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE SIX.

All other officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected, unless removed by the Board.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

The Directors shall annually elect, from their own number, all other officers of the Society heretofore named, also an Executive Committee of nine, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of said officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers, and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do; but, and except that they shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during their term of office.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Saturday in June, A. D. 1904, and on the first Saturday in May in each year thereafter. Notice in writing of the time and place of each annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society at least ten days before such meeting. A special meeting of the Society may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society at least ten days before such meeting. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any annual or special meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE NINE.

The corporate seal of this Society shall be:



ARTICLE TEN.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place; any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the request of two members of the Board. Notice in writing of the time and place of which meeting

shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. Five members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum. The President of the Society shall be *ex officio* President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Communications and resolutions.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Election of members.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee:

1. Committee on Humane Education and Branch Societies.
2. Committee on Prosecution, Laws and Legislation.
3. Committee on Permanent Property, Investments and Finance.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

The Executive Committee shall consist of nine members, of whom three shall constitute a quorum. This Committee shall include the President, and one or both Vice-Presidents, and may include the Treasurer or Secretary of the Society, or both. The Chairman of the other standing committees shall also be members thereof. Meetings of this Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

The approval of the acting President and of a majority of the Committee on Permanent Property, Investments and Finance of the Society shall be necessary in all investments of the Society's permanent funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive Committee. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the acting President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of this Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the acting President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such order.

He shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.

1. The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent having such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of its officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President. They shall hold such position during his pleasure, and shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as he may prescribe, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liabilities on the part of the Society, nor are any illegal acts or omissions on his part to be deemed as within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.

At the annual meeting of the Society on the first Saturday in June, A. D. 1904, and on the first Saturday in May in each year thereafter, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN.

No alteration shall be made in any of the By-Laws of the Society unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

(Hurd's Revised Statutes, Criminal Code.)

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 492 hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering of Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases:

First.—By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third.—By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—*By Railroads and Carriers.* No railroad company or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than twenty-eight consecutive hours (including the time they shall have been upon any other road), without unloading for rest, water and feeding, for at least five consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877).

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose term of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905).

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885).

ANIMALS AND BIRDS FERAE NATURAE.

An Act declaring certain animals and birds *ferae naturae* to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877).

SEC. 28. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all birds and animals *ferae naturae* or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

MUTILATION OF HORSES.

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891).

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.*—Penalty. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

BIRD DAY.

An Act entitled, "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903).

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation, a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

TO PREVENT SHOOTING OF LIVE PIGEONS, FOWL OR OTHER BIRDS FOR AMUSEMENT OR AS A TEST OF SKILL IN MARKSMANSHIP.

An Act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. (Approved April 7, 1905. In force July 1, 1905).

SEC. 76.—Keeping or Using Live Pigeons, Etc., for a Target.—Penalty.

1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Any person who keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or leases any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each violation of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Nothing in this act shall apply to the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

GAME.

An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto. (Approved April 28, 1903. In force July 1, 1903).

CHAP. 61, SEC. 3.—What Birds Not to Be Killed.—Penalty.—Protection of Fruit.—Game Birds. 3. Any person who shall, within the State, kill or catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird or part of bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, crow-black-bird or chicken hawk, or who shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird or part of bird after it has been killed or caught, shall, for each offense be subject to a fine of five dollars for each bird killed or caught or had in his or her possession, living or dead, or imprisoned for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any such birds or animals when deemed necessary by him for the protection of fruits or property. For the purpose of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the Ballidae, commonly known as rails, and Gallinules, the Limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock and pipers, tatlers and curlews; the Callinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants, partridges, quails and mourning doves.

SEC. 11.—Ownership of Game in State. The ownership of and the title to all wild game and birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner or at any time except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title to said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State, for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

SEC. 12.—Destroying Nests or Eggs of Wild Game.—Penalty. 12. Any person who shall, within the State of Illinois, take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild game or birds, or shall have such nest or eggs in his or her possession shall be subject for each offense to a fine or five dollars, or imprisonment for ten days or both, at the discretion of the court.

The Property at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago,
was a gift to

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From the Friends Named Below

Dedicated, A. D., 1893

To the Prevention of Cruelty

FLORENCE LATHROP FIELD
MARSHALL FIELD
PHILIP D. ARMOUR
JOHN G. SHORTALL
T. B. BLACKSTONE
JOHN C. DORE
H. N. AND ANNA MAY
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BARBARA ARMOUR

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ESTATES OF MANCER AND MARY TALCOTT

ESTATES OF CHARLES AND ANNA BROWN

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ELECTED FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE
CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

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THOMAS E. HILL, Chicago
MISS RUTH EWING, Chicago
MISS CALLA L. HARCOURT, Chestnut, Ill.

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 Braun, George P.
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 Dale, John T.
 Dudley, Oscar L.
 Drummond, Miss Mary.
 Drummond, Miss Elizabeth.
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 Haskell, Frederick T.
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 Page, Mrs. Thomas Nelson.

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 Patterson, R. W., Jr.
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 Peck, Ferd W.
 Peck, Mrs. Ferd W.
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 Shortall, John L.
 Shufeldt, Henry H.
 Smith, Byron L.
 Sprague, Otho S. A.
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 Taber, Sydney R.
 Tree, Lambert.
 Washburn, Elmer.
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 Wheeler, C. Gilbert.
 Williams, George T.
 Wilson, Everett.
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 Armour, Philip D.
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 Bass, Perkins.
 Beecher, Mrs. Jerome.
 Blackstone, T. B.
 Blair, Chauncey B.
 Blair, William.
 Bowen, C. T.
 Brown, Edwin Lee, President
 from May, 1869, to May, 1873.
 Cobb, Silas B.
 Dexter, Wirt.
 Derickson, Rich. P., President
 from May, 1875, to May, 1877.
 Dobbins, T. S.
 Dore, John C., President
 from May, 1873, to May, 1875.
 Drake, John B.
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 Field, Henry.
 Field, Marshall.
 Fisk, David, B.
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 Haskell, Frederick.
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 Peck, Walter L.
 Pinkerton, Allan.
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 Raymond, Benjamin W.
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 Sharp, William H.
 Sherman, John B.
 Schneider, George.
 Schuttler, Peter.
 Stiles, I. N.
 Stone, Leander.
 Stone, Samuel.
 Sturges, Mrs. Mary D.
 Talcott, Mancel.
 Talcott, Mrs. Mary A.
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 Wahl, Christian.
 Webster, Mrs. Mary M.
 Young, Otto.

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED, DECEASED.	
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE	1869	1876
JOHN JONES	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LONDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE.....	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON	1877	1907



FOUNTAIN

FOUNTAINS

The fountains erected by The Illinois Humane Society in Chicago are located as follows:

Chicago Avenue (Water Works).
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 County Jail (Dearborn Street).
 360 Wells Street.
 Oak and Rush Streets.
 North Clark Street and Belden Avenue.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Evanston and Montrose Avenues.
 Ravenswood Avenue and Northwestern Depot.
 Blackhawk and Sedgwick Streets.
 Washington Square.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Rogers Park (Police Station).
 Washington and Desplaines Streets.
 Madison and Jefferson Streets.
 Ohio and North Green Streets.
 441 Noble Street.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 North and Claremont Avenues.
 Garfield Park.
 West Fortieth Street (Bohemian Cemetery).
 Sixteenth and Brown Streets.
 Polk and Center Streets.
 Sixteenth and Rockwell Streets.
 Sherman Street (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Pacific Avenue (Postal Telegraph Building).
 Market Street, near Washington Street.
 Woman's Temple (Monroe Street).
 Washington Street and Michigan Avenue.
 560 Wabash Avenue.
 Third Avenue and Twelfth Street.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Michigan Avenue and Peck Court.
 Forty-seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Haven School (two fountains).
 Twentieth and Dearborn Streets.
 Twenty-fifth Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Thirty-third and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Gross Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.
 5324 South Halsted Street.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Windsor Park (168 Seventy-fifth Street).
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Maywood.
 Blue Island (two fountains).

The cost of the casting and equipment, at the present time, amounts to \$65 per fountain. To erect a fountain and put it in commission costs about \$60 additional, making the cost of our fountain, when installed, about \$125.

OUR FORTY ARTICLES OF FAITH.

We Believe It to Be Our Duty:

TO STOP:

1. Cruelty to children; to rescue them from vicious influences and remedy their condition.
2. The cruel beating of animals.
3. Dog fights.
4. Overloading horse cars.
5. Overloading teams.
6. The abuse of overhead check reins.
7. Over-driving.
8. Docking, nicking and other mutilation of horses.
9. Mutilating dogs' ears and tails.
10. Under feeding.
11. Neglect of shelter for animals.
12. Bagging cows.
13. Cruelties on railroad stock trains.
14. Bleeding calves.
15. Plucking live fowls.
16. The clipping of horses.
17. Driving galled and disabled animals.
18. Tying calves' and sheeps' legs.

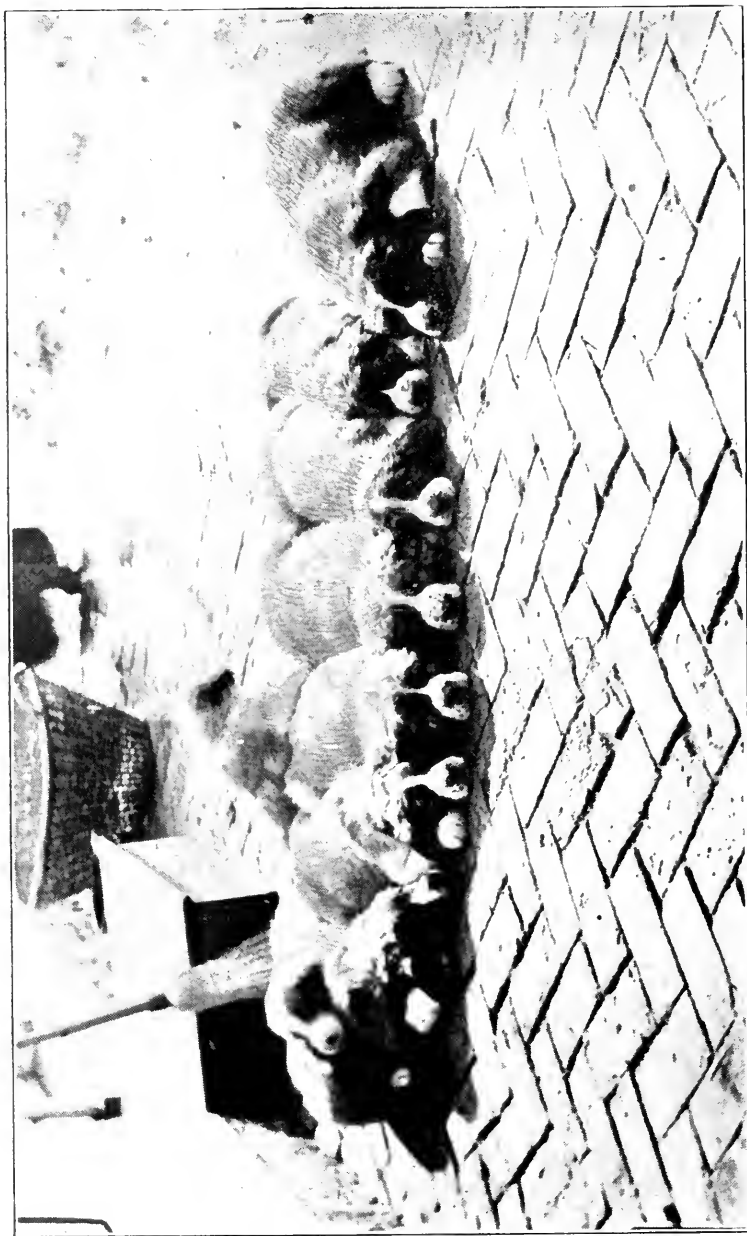
TO INTRODUCE:

19. Better roads and pavements.
20. Better methods of slaughtering.
21. Better methods of horseshoeing.
22. Improved cattle cars.
23. Drinking fountains.
24. Humane literature in schools and home.

TO INDUCE:

25. Children to be humane.
26. Teachers to teach kindness to animals.
27. Clergymen to preach it.
28. Authors to write it.
29. Editors to keep it before the people.
30. Drivers and trainers of horses to try kindness.
31. Owners of animals to feed them regularly.
32. People to protect insectivorous birds.
33. Boys not to molest birds' nests.
34. Men to take better care of stock.
35. Everybody not to sell the old family horse to peddlers.
36. People of all states to form Humane Societies.
37. Men to give money to forward this good cause.
38. Women to interest themselves in this noble work.
39. People to appreciate the intelligence and virtues of animals.
40. And generally to make men, women and children more humane, and therefore better.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



A HAPPY FAMILY.

This picture appears through the courtesy of Mr. Otis Jones of Los Angeles, Cal. (See page 294.)

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. III.

JUNE, 1908.

No. 8.

WHAT A HUMANITARIAN WOULD DO WITH ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Recently, a warm friend of the anti-cruelty cause asked me, as president of The American Humane Association, what I would do if some one were to give me one million dollars to be applied to the advancement of the humane cause. It really does not take very long to make up one's mind in regard to the needs of a subject in which one has been immersed for years and where one's whole heart and interests are concentrated.

In the first place, it seems to me that humane education is the greatest need that the world has at the present time. The brains of the young people in this country are being adequately cultured and trained by the splendid educational system in vogue. It seems to me that something more than brain culture is necessary to make the country great and good. I earnestly believe that a systematic effort should be made to have humane education, which is only heart culture and means character building, taught in every school in this country. I would, therefore, have a portion of the income from this million dollars set apart to encourage, by prizes and ample compensation, the production of suitable text books for school use, written from an enlightened humane standpoint. The teachers and educators are ripe for this movement. Twelve States already have compulsory humane educa-

tion laws. With an ample supply of wholly satisfactory literature, there would be little difficulty in having humane education laws passed by every State in the Union, and children would then be taught throughout this country to become considerate and kind and merciful, as well as bright mentally. What this would mean for the future of the anti-cruelty cause, and for the future of our country and its institutions, may be readily apprehended by even cursory consideration.

Another portion of this income of fifty thousand dollars a year, I would have used to employ lecturers and organizers to start humane societies in all portions of the United States where they do not exist. About every week requests come for assistance in organizing societies for the protection of the innocent and helpless and for the improvement of degraded local conditions. These reach me from all parts of the United States. Sometimes it is from far-off Arizona. Another time it is from Alaska, and again from right here in New York and New England. There are most urgent requests for this work in the Southern States and several appeals have recently been received from Missouri and Texas. In fact, all over the country, while there is a humane awakening of great power and importance, we are entirely unable to meet the re-

quirements of the situation as they ought to be met. If we had but one-hundredth part of the money contributed so lavishly by our multi-millionaires for institutions for the higher education of the mind, we should be able to do a work for humanity which would make the next decade or two monumental in the history of mankind.

Another portion of this income should be applied to establishing a National Humane Journal which should correlate humane forces throughout the United States and unify humane sentiment and methods among all our organizations in this country. There is a very great need for this. As it is, each individual society is fighting a lone battle for itself, seldom assisted by any other humane organizations. To be sure, there are exceptions, but they are comparatively rare. The movement, although it represents an expenditure of about one million dollars a year in the aggregate, finds three-fourths of our organizations without the stimulus of proper literature, proper community of thought and an adequately equipped center where they may receive advice and encouragement and a suitable supply of literature.

Another portion of the income from the one million dollars should be applied in having a competent lecturer and instructor in humane matters traveling from college to college in the United States, giving lectures before the advanced students in these institutions on the methods and powers for good of humane education. The minds of large numbers of the higher educated young men and women are ripe for heart culture in this altruistic age. The humane movement only represents a phase of the great spiritual changes which society is undergoing. If we, as humanitarians, should do our full duty and live up to our full op-

portunities, the result would be, without question, of the utmost benefit to mankind.

In providing for the employment of such an income, I have not time or space to speak of the dissemination of proper literature to meet local demands in many directions. There is an anti-bullfight campaign on, along the Mexican border and in Mexico, which the humanitarians of the United States should certainly strive to assist by literature and speakers. There are also frightful abuses, involving deaths from starvation of millions of live stock on the ranges of the west, which can be unquestionably cured by a campaign of publicity and congressional activity. I have not referred to the appalling cruelties connected with the transportation of live stock; or to the heartless treatment of horses in long distance endurance tests, or to the many questions coming under interstate and national laws involving animal life and suffering. It is proposed to hold in Washington, during November, 1909, an International Humane Congress. This will be, unquestionably, of world wide value and importance. Something could be done with a small portion of this income to give this world-movement a greater prominence and a wider degree of effective influence.

Unfortunately, the anti-cruelty movement has thus far never been recognized by large benefactions from the very wealthy. The time is coming, however, very soon, when the actual merits of the cause and the necessities of the times will bring forth such support. Some day, the anti-crueltists will have this million dollars and the sooner it comes, the greater will be the results for good accomplished, and the better will the world become to live in.

WILLIAM O. STILLMAN,

President of The American Humane Association.

BIRDS AND BOLL-WEEVILS*(Twentieth Century Farmer.)*

SENT BY MISS LUCY PEIRCE, OF NEW ORLEANS.

With the approach of summer, the Department of Agriculture is making a commendable effort to impress upon the people the importance of preserving certain species of birds that have proven themselves powerful allies of the farmer against crop-destroying pests. Impetus has been lent to the movement by the reports from Louisiana—the home of Audubon—to the effect that more than 1,000,000 robins have been killed by hunters for food in that State during the winter. An expert of the biological survey, now working in Louisiana, says that the Government is in position to prove that the eastward march of the boll-weevil, the destroyer of the cotton crop, has been greatly facilitated by the reckless killing of robins.

The robin, it is pleasing to note, is not recognized in the North as a food bird, but enjoys an immunity from slaughter that is extended to blue-birds, meadow larks, yellow hammers and some others which are protected the year round as wild birds, though not as game. In Louisiana, the winter home of the robins, these pest-destroying birds are the prey of hunters all the year round because the authorities of that State have failed to recognize the fact that 1,000,000 robins are a military unit of a great fighting force, able to combat and overcome a vast horde of insect enemies.

It is to prevent such costly mistakes as that made by the people of Louisiana, that the Department of Agriculture is disseminating information concerning the value of birds as foes to farm pests. Its experts have discovered that certain birds devour the

boll-weevil, while others check the ravages of the potato bug, the chinch bug and other destroyers of growing crops. Even the pestiferous little English sparrow saves the farmers at least \$35,000,000 a year by destroying the seeds of weeds. It has been proven by experiments that the quail of Virginia consume 171 tons of insects and about 9,000 tons of weed seeds annually. Every experiment conducted by the biological survey adds to the volume of proof that the bird is the farmers' best friend.

It is clear that united effort in some form by Federal or uniform State legislation is essential to prevent the wanton destruction of birds, thus leaving the fields exposed to the attacks and ravages of the pests that fly and crawl.

The following extract from "General Grant's Last Days," by Dr. George F. Shrady, in the *Century Magazine* for May, speaks for itself:

"Paradoxical as it may appear, he (General Grant) had an almost abnormally sensitive abhorrence to the infliction of pain or injury on others. His sympathy for animals was so great that he would not hunt. John Russell Young in his charming book, 'Men and Memories,' in referring to this trait, has truthfully said: 'Not even the Maharajah of Jeypore with his many elephants and his multitude of hunters could persuade him to chase the tiger. He had lost no tigers, and was not seeking them.' This instinct of gentleness was so strong a part of his nature that he often regretted that he had not in his early days chosen the profession of medicine. In fact, that had been his first ambition. But it was otherwise to be, and he was to become an operator and a healer in a larger sense."

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A HAPPY FAMILY

(See Frontis-piece.)

This is a somewhat remarkable picture of a remarkably large and beautiful family of St. Bernard puppies,—the most remarkable thing of all being that nine rollicking baby dogs should have been willing to pose for the photographer at the same time.

These puppies can trace their ancestry back a great many years to the days when the monks of Hospice and Simplon, in Switzerland, named a breed of big, brave dogs after Saint Bernard de Menthon, a much-beloved monk who had trained them to search the mountains for travelers lost in the snow. The dogs were taught to go out in pairs,—an old dog, which was well accustomed to the trail, and a younger one, which was just serving his apprenticeship. Each pair traversed a certain prescribed course every day, and was trained never to lose the trail in the most blinding snow-storms. When they came upon a lost traveler, one dog would run back to the monastery to report the case in his mute

but eloquent way, while the other dog would remain close to his half-frozen patient, nursing him as best he could by covering him with his great, thick-coated body and licking his face and hands with his soft, warm tongue.

The St. Bernards are dogs of immense size, having massive heads, broad, sloping shoulders and extraordinarily powerful, muscular legs. They sometimes grow to be thirty-four inches in height, and weigh as much as two hundred pounds. Their eyes are brown, deep-set and of a noticeably intelligent and friendly expression. Their coats are either of very thick, smooth, short hair, or of thick, wavy, long hair—according to the species to which they belong. The tail is long and bushy, turning up in a gentle curve at the end.

They are creatures of great beauty, benevolence of expression and imposing dignity. They are characterized by intelligence, sagacity, fidelity, obedience and unswerving devotion to both human and dog friends.

The training of the dogs by the old monk—a labor of love prompted by his intuitive recognition of the extent to which they manifested intelligence—was, in truth, the deed of a saint and has proven to be the origin of a long record of royal deeds. Little did he think when he was educating his pet dogs to errands of mercy that he was founding a life-saving station at Hospice, St. Bernard, which would become world-famous, centuries later.

The heroic services rendered by these dogs in aiding and rescuing snow-lost travelers in the Swiss Alps, if done by men, would have been honored by the Order of the Victoria Cross.

A SNOW-KING

(Abridged.)

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Casper was his name. He lived on a very high mountain—so high that his home was almost in the region of eternal snow. But Casper didn't mind snow-storms himself, because he was a snow-king; but there were people who did mind them, and it was about these people that he concerned himself.

Casper was a dog, and he lived with the monks in the monastery of St. Bernard, far up on the Alps—the very highest dwelling in that great range of mountains.

One day it began to snow, early in the morning, up on the mountains. As the day wore on, it became colder and colder, and the wind began to freeze the snowflakes into little icy lumps, and it hurled them like showers of bullets across the valleys and over the mountain-peaks.

Upon the mountain-sides lay vast masses of snow and ice that were growing heavier and heavier as the snow fell faster and faster. When these great masses of snow and ice are piled up in this way in the Alps, it often requires but a very little thing to start them off. Sometimes but a loud word, or the breaking of a stick, or a heavy footstep, will jar the air or the snow sufficiently to send an avalanche on its way.

It would hardly be supposed that on such a day as this any one would be out of doors; but there were five persons toiling up the road to the monastery.

Four of these were men, and one was a boy about fourteen years old. His name was Paolo Vannatti, and he lived down the mountain-side.

For a day or two, Paolo had been

very anxious about the fate of a stray goat which he believed could be found up the mountain, and probably at or near the monastery of St. Bernard. So, when that afternoon, four men stopped at Paolo's home to rest a little before continuing their journey over the Alps, by way of the St. Bernard Pass, the boy determined to go with them, at least as far as the monastery.

He did not say anything to his parents about his plan, for he had heard his father tell the men that it would be foolhardy to attempt to cross the mountains that day, when it was not only snowing, but the wind was blowing at such a terrific rate that it would be certain to start an avalanche somewhere on the road.

The four men started off just after dinner, and Paolo slipped out after them and joined them when they had got out of sight of the house.

Nothing of any importance happened for an hour. They did not have much difficulty in making their way, for the snow-storm seemed to be decreasing, and the wind was certainly going down.

But all of a sudden something very astonishing happened.

A violent gust of wind seemed to leap from around the corner of a tall mass of rocks and crags, and in its arms it carried a vast cloud of snow, which it raised in the air and hurled down upon our travelers, who were instantly buried from sight.

For a moment, Paolo did not know what had happened—it seemed as if he had been struck blind. He was not hurt, but the world had suddenly disappeared from his sight.

It was not long, however, before he knew what had happened. There was snow above and below him—snow in his eyes, snow in his ears and nose and mouth.

He could not get up because there was snow on top of him. He could breathe, but that was about all he could do.

Paolo soon felt himself sinking lower and lower in the soft snow. He tried to get his feet straight down under him, and this time they touched something hard. He knew that he stood on the ground.

Now that he could get his feet on something firm, all that he thought of was to push or scratch himself out of that bed of snow just as fast as he could. He thrust his feet against the ground; he leaned forward and scratched and dug with his hands and arms like a little terrier after a rat. He kicked and rolled and pushed and dug and sputtered snow out of his mouth, and so scratched his way along for several yards. Then he suddenly stumbled out into the open air and went plump down a precipice.

He did not know how far he fell, but he knew that he went back foremost into a bed of snow with a crust on it, through which he broke with a gentle crunch, as when you throw a stone through a pane of glass.

The snow under the crust was not very hard, and his fall only jarred him a little. And yet the snow was packed hard enough to give him a chance to crawl out of the hole he had made and to look about him. The mass of snow which had overwhelmed him and his companions, he could see piled on the road above him. If another gust of wind should come around the corner it might be blown down upon him and cover him again.

So he hurriedly scrambled to his feet and tried to get away from under that steep precipice with its great cap of snow. But he could not go very far. The crust broke beneath him

very often; there were hollows filled with new snow, through which he could scarcely push his way; it was snowing faster and faster, and he was very cold.

He did not know what to do; so he sat down.

Then he drew up his knees and tried to get warm and to think. He knew the Alps too well to suppose, even if his companions had succeeded in getting out of the snow-drift, that they could find him where he was. He couldn't shout. His lips and tongue seemed frozen stiff.

In all the world there was no one who could save this poor boy—that is, if you did not count in Casper, the snow-king. He could do it. And he did do it!

Right through the snow-storm came that great beast. Rushing over the frozen crust, plunging through the deep places, bounding, leaping, caring not for drift or storm, like a snow-king, as he was, came Casper!

Again and again he barked, as if he were shouting, "Hello-o! I've found him! Here he is!"

Casper had not barked very long before two men came toiling through the storm. One was a St. Bernard monk, and the other was one of the men with whom Paolo had started out in the morning.

These two took the boy by the arms and raised him up. They shook him, and they made him drink a little brandy that the monk had with him, and then they led him away between them.

With a sudden bark, Casper rushed over the frozen crusts and plunged through the deep places, bounding and leaping, caring not for drift or storm, because he had found the boy!

For he was a snow-king.

EDO, THE BABY CAMEL

A short time before Christmas, a Turk, in company with twenty Turkish dancers and as many camels, started from Damascus, journeying across the great desert, and sailed from Cairo on the Australian ship "Eda."

On board ship a little male camel was born, April 5, quite the most interesting incident of the journey. The passengers all thought that the baby camel should be

would lose him the engagement, and the thought of having all the traveling expenses of the company to pay, without any opportunity for profit, filled him with anxiety.

He pluckily decided to go to see President Roosevelt and obtain, if possible, permission to land the animals which were now practically well. Accordingly, he took the first train to Washington and presented himself at the White House.



named after the steamship, and accordingly, he was christened Edo—the masculine form of Eda.

During the passage, a number of the camels grew sick with what is called "pink-eye;" and when the steamer reached Ellis Island, just out of New York, the authorities ordered a three-months' quarantine, in compliance with the law prohibiting the landing of animals affected with any contagious disease.

The Turk was dismayed at the prospect of this unexpected delay, for he was under contract to take the dancers and camels to Chicago to be a feature at one of the summer amusement parks. This quarantine

When he was ushered into the presence of Mr. Roosevelt, he sank on his knees and, with tears streaming down his face, poured out the story of his troubles. The President was moved to interest himself and, after a prompt investigation, a permit was granted to take the caravan on to Chicago.

They are, at present, comfortably settled at Riverview Park; the Turk and the dancers are filled with gratitude to Mr. Roosevelt for delivering them from a quarantine prison; the camels are well and looking their best, having had a tar bath—a particular treat to a camel; while little Edo is the pride of his mother and the joy of all the children who visit the park.

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JUNE, 1908.

Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach
your sons

To love it, too.—*William Cowper.*

COSTLY MILLINERY

Perhaps, if my lady realized that twenty thousand young swans and as many eider ducks and geese are killed every year to furnish her toilet table with powder puffs, she would, if she cares more for fine birds than fine feathers, cheerfully substitute a soft, velvet cloth for her puff.

To these poor birds, face powder has become as deadly as gun powder. It lies within the power of gentle woman to render it harmless.

Apropos of birds and feathers, just a word about the egret, the plume that is taken from the beautiful, white heron at the nesting season, with which women love to decorate their heads and hats.

These plumes, so much sought and worn, are the nuptial ornaments of the herons or egrets—common to both male and female bird.

At one time, the snowy heron were to be seen in great numbers and colonies throughout the Middle and Western States, especially in the Gulf States and all over Central and South America. But now their rookeries have been so thoroughly raided by the plume-hunters that they are become "birds of passage."

It is not an uncommon thing for a single hunter to kill as many as a hundred egrets in a day, and this for many days in succession. After a small rifle has done the work, the birds are gathered up and the plumes ruthlessly stripped off—the bodies being left to putrefy, while the young birds in the nests die from starvation.

No woman would go into the woods and deliberately shoot down these timid, lovely creatures on their nests; no more should she walk into a milliner's aviary and pay a premium to some one else for having laid them low. The idea of hunting, killing and robbing a living creature, at once beautiful, innocent, harmless and defenseless, in order to deck one's self with the spoils—and "spoils" is the word—should be revolting to every one.

The women who wear birds and egrets on their hats do so thoughtlessly, or if thinkingly—thinking them to be proper enough trimming.

There is plenty of plumage adornment of the cock-feather, quill and made-up wing kind that is legitimate prey for the milliner and wearer,—but the egret is distinctly not of that class.

When the cruelty and havoc incident to the procuring of egrets is understood, the woman will not be found who is willing to wear ornamentation obtained through such sacrifice of life.

When such charming effects are to be had for millinery purposes, from the artistic combining of colors in soft

silks, velvets, veiling, ribbon and artificial flowers—together with effective buckles, pompons and pins—why should there be murderous millinery?

Woman can do more to save the birds of song and beautiful plumage from extermination, and restore them to our forests than all the standing armies of the world.

If she would take a resolute stand in the matter of enforcing the natural law of "live and let live"—she would fill the woods with bird music and color, and cause the old adage to be amended to read: "A bird in the bush is worth ten on a hat."

AIGRETTES

Queen Alexandra is strongly opposed to the use of "aigrettes" of heron plumes, and never wears them.

Colonel Roosevelt is opposed to aigrettes, and Mrs. Roosevelt feels even more strongly than he does about them. Neither of them ever wears them.

Colonel William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan will feel and do the same in case an interesting event, which the public now begins to anticipate, should make their views and conduct influential.

We ourselves disapprove heartily of aigrettes as adornments for anybody except a heron, and never owned one, and would on no account be found dead with one on us. The reason why we feel so is that aigrette-hunting has all but destroyed the breed of herons, because, as you will recall, the heron was unluckily planned without any thought of milliners, and the pretty aigrette sprouts on the mother bird in the nesting season and gets herself shot just when her family cares are most important.

These points we record to assist the Audubon societies in their efforts to save the herons (or ospreys) from extinction.—*Life*.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS

BY LINN E. WHEELER.

Let us hope that the beauty and utility of our feathered friends are finding among sportsmen and thoughtless boys due appreciation, and that the laws enacted for their protection are being rigidly enforced. Nature calls to outdoor sports more strongly when the singing birds are most in evidence, and the real boy does not live who does not long to take with him into field and wood something in the shape of a gun. He is not vicious, but he wants to hit something, and the first bird that comes along is the unhappy target, unless he has been taught better.

We want to say three things to the man and the boy who go into the country with a gun. The song birds render invaluable service to the fruit grower, gardener and farmer, for these birds subsist largely on cut worms and various insects which wage war on the vegetable kingdom. They are worth more to growing crops and producing trees than all the exterminators that have been placed on the market. A shot at a protected bird is aimed not only at the farmer, but at all who consume his products.

No practical good comes from killing these valuable servants of the community. Their flesh is usually worthless as food, especially in the spring and summer; they cannot be sold in the market for any appreciable sum, and there are absent the usual motives which justify such life taking.

No real sportsman will ever aim at a bird unless it is a game bird when the law permits. It requires no skill to kill a robin, a thrush, a woodpecker or a bobolink. Anybody can do that. Sportsmen have no desire to slaughter these helpless innocents, and no one possessing manly qualities and self-respect would think of doing it.

A KINDLY DEED IS A KINGLY DEED

On a wintry December day, a passer-by observed a small coach-dog crouching close to the wall of the Victoria Hotel. An effort to approach the shivering little creature only frightened him and sent him running into the street. A stalwart, kind-faced officer standing near, was questioned: "Is that a lost dog?" "Yes," was the reply, "he has been around here for two days." "Who feeds him?" "The man across the street;—he is a nice, little dog and I would take him myself had I any place to keep him." "You will not drive him away?" "Oh no, I'll not hurt him or drive him away."

The lady was distressed to leave the little stray out in the cold and rain, and was haunted by the thought of him for several days. Finally, taking a small parcel of meat with her, she went down town to see what had become of him.

In front of the Victoria, stood the same officer. "How is the dog?" she asked. "I have him all right; he was around here shivering, so I put him in the 'shack' over there." The officer slipped the parcel of meat into his capacious pocket, promising to see that it got to the dog.

"May I ask your name?" said the lady, glancing at the badge "170." "Bonfield," was the reply. "Are you related to Mother Agatha of the Sisters of Mercy Convent?" "I am her brother." His questioner exclaimed in surprise, and then wondered no more at his kindness and courtesy, for the name of Bonfield is too well known in city history to need endorsement.

For a week Officer Bonfield and his assistants protected and cared for the lost dog until a home was found for him.

JENNIE STEARNS.

THE ROBIN AND THE TROUT

A Fable.

BY NATHANIEL NILES.

A robin flew down to a river to drink,
But stopped, ere she sipped it, a moment to think,—
"If drinking a little can do so much good,
How fine I should feel if I lived in the flood!"
So she hopped in the stream to accomplish her wish,
But sank to the bottom, and died among fish.
She scarcely had chirripped her odd fancy out,
When, looking before her, she spied a fine trout
Who was lying quite still, and heard the queer wish,—
So odd for a robin, but right for a fish.
Just then a fat insect had caught the trout's eye,
And up to the surface he flew for the fly.
"Delicious!" he cried; "If such things fill the air,
'T were better, by far, to leave here, and live there!"
So hoping to feast upon many flies more,
He leaped from the water and died on the shore.

MORAL.

Be always contented; but, if you aim higher,
Think twice lest you leap from the pan to the fire.
Remember, a little will often be good,
When more, if we take it, would poison our food.
And then, above all things, let nothing compel us
To wish we were somebody else, or be jealous!

A veterinary surgeon one day prepared a powder for a sick horse and gave it to his young assistant to administer. The assistant asked how it was to be done, and the doctor gave him a large glass tube and told him to put the tube into the horse's mouth and blow the powder down his throat. A short time afterward there was a great commotion, and the doctor rushed out to find his assistant in trouble.

"Where is that medicine?" he shouted.
"What's the matter?"

The assistant coughed several times severely and then spluttered:

"The horse blew first!"

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

During the month of March, Mounted Officer John McGarry brought to the attention of the Society, and assisted in prosecuting, the following cases:

On the 4th, he stopped a horse which was lame in the right fore leg. The animal was entirely unfit for service and should have been destroyed.

The driver, who was the owner, was placed under arrest, and the horse taken to the nearest livery stable. This horse was destroyed, but the poverty of the owner prevented him from being fined.

Animal Record 75; Case 380.

On the 10th, he stopped a horse driven to a single wagon, at Clark and Washington Streets. The horse was lame in both fore legs.

The driver was taken to the station and the owner sent for. The horse was unhitched and taken back to the barn. On the following day, Judge Fake at the Harrison Street Police Court, imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs against the owner, and dismissed the case against the driver.

Animal Record 75; Case 342.

On the 13th, he telephoned for a humane officer to examine two teams which were being held by him at Franklin and Washington Streets. Both teams were in poor condition and one horse in each was lame. The drivers were placed under arrest and the owner sent for.

On the following day the owner was fined, and the drivers admonished.

The fine of the owner was \$3.00 and costs.

Animal Record 75; Case 377.

On the 13th, he found a team of horses at Monroe and State Streets, one of which was very lame in two legs and had a sore on the right shoulder. The animal was unfit for service. The other horse had a sore on the left shoulder, but was otherwise in fair working condition.

The driver was placed under arrest and taken to the Harrison Street Station, and the team taken to a nearby livery stable. On the following day Judge Fake imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs against the driver, which was paid by the owner.

Animal Record 75; Case 383.

On the 18th, a team of horses attached to a wagon used for hauling soap grease, was stopped. One horse, a bay, was old and thin, had a sore on its neck, and appeared to be badly kneesprung in the left fore leg. The horse was unhitched and led to the barn and another sent to take its place.

The driver was arrested. The next day the driver, the owner, and his veterinary and barn man were all in court, and fought hard against a conviction. Judge Wells left the bench and examined the horse in question after which he imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$11.50 against the driver.

Animal Record 75; Case 462.

On the 18th, he stopped a gray horse at Washington and Dearborn

Streets. This horse had a large lump on the left side of its neck, and was being worked on a garbage wagon.

The driver was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Wells at the Harrison Street Police Station the following day. Animal Record 75; Case 432.

On the 24th, he arrested a driver at Franklin and Washington Streets for driving a horse which was in a broken down condition, and had a large running sore on the right front foot.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the owner, and on the following day he was fined \$5.00 and costs by Judge Wells at the Harrison Street Police Court.

Animal Record 75; Case 404.

On the 27th, he stopped a white horse at Washington Street and Fifth Avenue. The horse was suffering from a fistula. The driver was arrested and the owner sent for.

On the next day the latter was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Wells at the Harrison Street Police Station. Animal Record 75; Case 572.

The Brighton Park Police Station requested a humane officer to assist Officer Norton in the prosecution of a case of cruelty to animals.

Three boys were arrested by Officer Norton for beating an old gray mare, which was very thin, so feeble and exhausted that she could not pull the buggy to which she was attached. Upon examination, the humane officer found the conditions to be as stated. The case was tried before Judge Petit at the 35th and Halsted Streets Police Court. He fined two of the boys \$3.00 and costs, each. The other boy, being under 16 years of age, was held over to the Juvenile Court. Later, in the Juvenile Court, Judge Tuthill paroled this boy to a probation officer, after the boy had

promised the judge not to abuse dumb animals again.

Animal Record 75; Case 326.

Police Officer A. E. Johnson reported a team of horses in bad condition at 14th Street and the E. & I. tracks.

A humane officer went to the place and found the team attached to a wagon heavily loaded with leather. The off horse had a large, raw sore on the right shoulder, upon which the collar pressed. The general condition of the team was poor, the horses being unable to pull the load. The driver claimed that he had refused to take this team out in the morning on account of its condition, but was urged to do so by the barn boss. The driver agreed to be in court on the following morning to testify in the case.

A complaint was sworn to, by a humane officer, charging the barn boss with cruelty to animals. Judge Wells, after hearing the testimony of Police Officer Phillip Green, the driver, and the humane officer, imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs.

Animal Record 75; Case 453.

At Taylor and Clark Streets, a horse attached to a truck was stopped by Mounted Officer O'Neil. It had a sore on the neck upon which the collar was pressing. Another sore on the left shoulder was raw and bleeding. Both sores were painful. Apparently, no attempt had been made to protect the sore on the neck and relieve it from the pressure of the collar. The driver was a boy fifteen years of age. Complaint was sworn to by a humane officer, charging the barn foreman with responsibility for the working of this horse.

The case was called for trial at the Harrison Street Police Station before Judge Wells. After hearing the evi-

dence, a fine of \$3.00 and costs was imposed.

Animal Record 75; Case 510.

Mounted Officer Fred Zesch stopped a lame horse at 14th and Halsted Streets. The horse was examined by a humane officer and after it had been unhitched from the wagon and led back to the barn, the owner was arrested. Judge Himes, after hearing the evidence and severely admonishing the defendant, dismissed the case. It appeared that the horse had been injured, and that the veterinary surgeon who was treating him, had advised the defendant to give the animal light exercise. The court, however, warned him not to work this animal in its present condition.

Animal Record 75; Case 574.

Mounted Officer M. J. Maioy stopped a three horse team, attached to a wagon loaded with coal, at State and Adams Streets. The middle horse of the team, a black, was old, infirm, thin in flesh and blind and had a large raw sore on the right shoulder. The high horse, a white, was in fair working condition, but was too light for the kind of work it was doing. The off horse, a gray, was in good condition. The driver was arrested and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station, a humane officer swearing to the complaint. The black horse was unhitched, its collar was taken off so that there would be no pressure on the sore, and it was led behind the wagon to the owner's barn. At the trial of the case before Judge Fake, a veterinary surgeon appeared in behalf of the owner of the horse, stating that the horse was under his care. The court asked the owner to lay the horse off from work until it should be fit for service, and on the owner's promise to

do so, the case against the driver was dismissed.

Animal Record 75; Case 372.

A team of horses, attached to a loaded express wagon, was stopped by Mounted Officer A. J. McGowan. The team was stalled and had tied up street car traffic for fifteen minutes.

When examined by a humane officer, one horse was found to be in poor condition, having a raw, bleeding sore about two inches in diameter on the off shoulder, upon which the collar was bearing. The barn boss was brought into court to explain why he had allowed a horse in this condition to be worked. The horse was taken to the barn by a humane officer, who swore to a complaint charging the barn boss with causing a horse in this condition to be worked. The case came up at the Desplaines Street Police Station for trial. The barn boss admitted the condition of the horse and alleged that it had been used by mistake. Judge Beitler allowed the defendant to go, after having instructed him as to the obligations and duties of a barn boss with regard to his stock. The disposition of this case was satisfactory to all concerned.

Animal Record 75; Case 286.

At Twelfth and Canal Streets, Mounted Officer E. A. Weber stopped a team of horses attached to a wagon, heavily loaded. One horse was in poor condition, being lame in the off hind leg, blind in one eye, and completely exhausted. Its mouth was also raw and bleeding, probably from rough handling by the driver. The other horse, a bay, was poor and thin and exhausted. The man in charge of the team was placed under arrest by Officer Weber. A humane officer saw that the team was unhitched from the wagon and taken to the barn. The

next day at the Harrison Street Police Station, a fine of \$3.00 and costs was imposed by Judge Wells. The defendant was represented by an attorney, who submitted a plea of guilty and asked for the minimum fine. Animal Record 75; Case 495.

Complaint was made to the Society that a horse was lying in the alley in the rear of 38 Keith Street; that it had been there for upwards of twelve hours, and had received no care or attention.

At the West Chicago Avenue Police Station our officer was informed that a police officer had gone over to shoot this horse, but that the owner refused to permit him to do so.

The humane officer found this horse lying in the snow with nothing under it or any covering to protect it from the cold. It had spinal trouble and was moaning and shivering and unable to get on its feet. The owner informed the officer that this horse

was taken sick in the barn and fearing it would die there, had had it hauled into the alley, his idea in so doing, being, that if the horse died in the alley, he would be able to recover the money paid for the horse some ten days before, from the man from whom it was bought. The owner said that he had bought the horse with the understanding that he could return it within a month if it was not satisfactory. He was then asked why he did not get a veterinary surgeon to attend the horse or have it destroyed. He replied that he did not care to spend more money on the horse, and that if it was destroyed he would not be able to get back his money. The officer destroyed the animal and arrested the owner.

The case was tried before Judge Scovel at the West Chicago Avenue Police Court, and the defendant was fined \$10.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$18.50, which was paid. Animal Record 75; Case 179.

HORSE SENSE FOR HOT WEATHER

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim to the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and a word of appreciation for his service.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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No. 9.

RECENT ENDURANCE RACE IN THE WEST

The following is an article from Mr. E. K. Whitehead, Secretary, Colorado State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, relative to the recent Endurance Race run from Evanston, Wyo., to Denver, Colo., starting May 30 and finishing June 7, 1908.

The rules regulating the race are introductory:

RULES FOR THE ENDURANCE RACE FROM EVANSTON, WYO., TO DENVER, COLO.,

to Be Conducted by the Denver Post.

First prize	\$500
Second prize	250
Third prize	200
Fourth prize	150
Fifth prize	100
Sixth prize	50

In addition a prize of \$300 in gold will be paid to the rider among the first ten whose horse is in the best condition at the finish of the race. Decision as to condition shall be made twenty-four hours after the finish of the race. All decisions will be made by the judges of the race, who are John M. Kuykendall, Frank A. Hadsell, Eugene Grubb.

The start of the Post Endurance Race will be made from Evanston, Wyo., at 9 o'clock on the morning of May 30, and will be finished in front of the Denver Post in Denver, Colo.

The Post will ship every horse and rider, entered in the race to the starting point, from any one of the following named places: Denver and Greeley in Colorado, Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs and Evanston in Wyoming. The transportation will be furnished free of charge. The train carrying the contestants and their horses will start from Denver on the morning of Tuesday, May 26, reaching

Evanston Wednesday night. Contestants must notify the Post not later than May 20 of the point from which they intend to ship in order that the proper accommodations may be provided.

All other expenses, except those mentioned above, must be borne by the contestants, who must also assume all risk of injury to themselves or their horses.

Entries for the race must be in the office of the Post not later than midnight on May 20. No entries received after that time will be considered.

The rider, his saddle, bridle, blankets and full equipment must weigh not less than 160 pounds. There will be no restrictions as to the style of saddle or equipment.

Stations approximately 50 miles apart will be established by the Post, where every rider will be required to stop for one hour while he is being registered and an examination made of his horse. One expert veterinarian and two humane society officials will be at each of these stations. Should any horse be in such condition as to make it injurious for the horse to continue in the race, these officials shall require the rider to make a longer stay or bar him from further competing in the race. Any horse finishing the race in bad condition shall be disqualified, the rider to receive no part of the prize money.

In explanation of this rule it will be understood that one hour's stop is required in order that all may have an equal chance. For instance, one horse might pass an examination in five minutes, while in another case, half an hour might be required. There will be good water and feed obtainable at all these points, and the rider can thus take advantage of the delay. The veterinarians employed will be experts and able to pass satisfactory judgment on the condition of the animals submitted to them.

Each horse must be marked in such a

way as the Post may decide upon, in order to make identification positive, it being understood that this marking shall be done in such a way as not to injure the horse or interfere with other brands.

Each contestant will be furnished with a road map showing where water and feed can be obtained along the route.

Before starting in the race each contestant must sign the following blank.

"I have carefully read all the rules herein set forth and I promise to abide by them at all times.

Name of contestant.....

Address

The race was promoted and managed by the Denver Post. It was designed to establish the fact of the superior stamina, and staying power of the Western-bred horse as a factor in his value for breeding and general commercial purposes, the superiority of any individual horse being incidental. When the race was proposed this bureau was asked to prevent it on the alleged ground that such a race would serve no useful purpose and would inevitably result in great cruelty to animals. These representations were made to us by persons here and by others elsewhere.

We declined to try to do so because neither of these allegations appeared to be true. While the object and character of the race were unusual they appeared, nevertheless, to be legitimate and proper and not necessarily to involve any abuse or injury of the horses participating. Such being the case, we had no legal right to try to prevent the race even if it had been in our power to do so. We accordingly decided that our duty lay in extending to these horses the same protection as is accorded to others engaged in a proper enterprise or in more commonplace work, with such unusual effort in that direction as the unusual circumstances might make necessary, and that this was as far as we could wisely or rightfully go. We have at no time since

seen any reason to regret the decision reached at that time.

The race was from Evanston, Wyo., to Denver, Colo., a distance of about 560 miles. It began at 5 o'clock a. m., May 30, and ended on June 5, 6 and 7. Twenty-seven horses entered, and of that number nine finished. The horses were examined at the start and every fifty miles thereafter, in round numbers, by veterinary surgeons and were accompanied by humane officers of the State of Wyoming, who worked with the veterinarians from Evanston to Rawlins, about 250 miles; from Rawlins to Cheyenne, about 200 miles, were accompanied by a humane officer from this State in addition to those of Wyoming; and from Cheyenne to Denver, about 110 miles, were accompanied by numerous humane officers of this State. Automobiles were used for the purpose. Cheyenne is near the State line, and only on this side of it, for about 100 miles, have we legal jurisdiction of the race.

To describe the race from our standpoint and in one sentence we cannot do better than to quote our officer who came with the horses from Rawlins, as already stated. He is a horseman of lifelong experience, for many years in the employment of this Bureau, and one of its most competent and efficient officers, although for some time now engaged in other ways. He says: "No one of the horses came in to any one of the stations more tired than the average cow pony is every night on the round-up, and not nearly as tired as a plow team at the day's end."

I myself saw the horses which finished when they came into Denver, after they were unsaddled, a few hours later in their box-stalls, and the next day when they paraded the streets of Denver. More tired horses are found every day on our streets and farms. All of them fell at once to eating. They were not exhausted, gaunt, winded or

in any way in bad condition, had no sores, showed no marks of whip or spur and differed in no way from the fifty or more horses ridden out ten or twelve miles from Denver to meet them. In fact, some of these latter horses were in much worse condition than any of the endurance race horses were, because they were hot, tired and winded.

Most of the eighteen horses which dropped out of the race did so because it became apparent very soon that they had no chance of overtaking horses already far in the lead and daily increasing it, one or two went lame from stepping on pebbles, one stepped in a prairie dog hole, one was allowed by his rider to drink sulphur water instead of the sweet water provided in tanks, a few were ordered out by the veterinary surgeons from time to time because they were not up to the normal perfect condition required before they were allowed to go on, and one slipped coming downhill. None of the horses were permanently or even seriously hurt by the accidents referred to or otherwise. In short, nobody, no matter how sensitive and sympathetic a horselover may be, need waste a moment on the experience of any of the horses in this race.

The foregoing may be accepted and quoted as a literal statement of the facts as nearly as it is possible for us to make it from our own observation and from the reports of our own officers, those of Wyoming and the veterinary surgeons of both States. Many articles seeking to give a totally incorrect impression of the race were published daily by a portion of the local press for reasons doubtless satisfactory to the authors. I do not desire to comment upon them further than to draw attention to the fact that in none of these articles is a single sentence urging the humane officers to interfere with any

portion or feature of the race or criticizing them for not doing so, although it was perfectly well known that the entire race was under the control and observation of officers able and anxious to order out any horse, take him forcibly away, arrest any rider or arbitrarily stop the whole race at a moment's notice.

As a matter of comment upon the foregoing statement of essential facts, it may be said that all the arrangements for the protection of the horses were made by the promoters of the race of their own accord and at their own expense, except for the supervision given by this Bureau, and this they offered and wished to pay for; that these arrangements were made without request or suggestion from anyone excepting a few suggestions made by us at their request; and that whatever credit there may be in so doing belongs to them. It may be doubted if such pains and expenses have been at any time heretofore incurred voluntarily for the protection of dumb animals under anything like similar circumstances.

It is certain that no lesson in the rights of dumb animals has ever been given in the Western United States so strong, so widely read, so often repeated and so deeply impressed as the lesson this race has taught. Nothing else about the race received so much attention or so much space as the duty and necessity of treating the horses in the best possible manner. It was made the most important thing in the race, and day after day for weeks was iterated and reiterated throughout all the states where the Denver dailies circulate.

The rules give special prominence to the treatment and protection of the horses, the size of the prize for best condition regardless of time made, etc.—all of which is outside of the

exercise of authority by humane officers in the natural and ordinary discharge of their duty.

This endurance race differed in every essential particular from any others hitherto had. That is, it had a sufficient cause or object; it was between strains or breeds rather than individual animals except as they stood for different breeds, and was supervised and controlled throughout by officers and surgeons whose sole concern was the proper care of the horses.

E. K. WHITEHEAD.

ANOTHER ENDURANCE CONTEST

On Sunday, July 19, two cowboys, Charles H. Motzer and Herbert Gabriel ("Kid" Gabriel) started from Luna Park, located at Fifty-second and Halsted streets, Chicago, to ride to New York City, N. Y., leaving the park at 6 o'clock p. m.

A few days previous to the starting of this ride, the Illinois Humane Society examined the horses which were to be used in this ride—two Western horses (broncos)—and also asked Mr. James O'Leary, proprietor of Luna Park and promoter of the ride, for the route to be taken on the trip. This was furnished the Society, and is as follows:

Indiana—Hammond, Hobart, Westville, LaPorte, Goshen, Ligonier, Kendallville, Watertown and Butler.

Ohio—Bryan, Wauscone, Delta, Maumee, Woodville, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Norwalk, Vermillion, Cleveland, Ganesville and Ashtabula.

Pennsylvania—Erie.

New York—Buffalo, Batavia, Rochester, Canandagua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Rome, Little Falls, Johnstown, Schenectady, Troy, Stuyvesant,

Hudson, Germantown, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Ossining, Yonkers, Westchester and New York City.

Officers of the Society talked the ride over very thoroughly with Mr. O'Leary and both riders. All the objections to rides of this kind were stated to both riders and Mr. O'Leary, and they assured the Society that every precaution would be taken to prevent any suffering and to protect the horses. Previous to the start, the horses were examined by three officers of the Society and a veterinary surgeon, and from such examination comes the following information. The two horses are bay and roan in color. The bay horse is relied upon to make the trip to New York City in ten days, and it is stated that there is a large wager between Mr. O'Leary and some Stock Yards dealer that the horse will not be able to cover the ground within the time specified. The roan goes along only as company for the bay.

As a matter of fact, however, we know it is only an advertising scheme, although with this phase of the matter the Society has nothing to do. The bay horse has black points; weighs about 950 pounds; is 14½ hands high; aged about 11 years; has small star in face; branded "O'Leary" on left rump; both eyes weak; tender on back under saddle (the rider of this horse was cautioned to take extra care of the horse's back. The saddle is lined with sheepskin and under that is a large heavy blanket); has a scar on front of right hind leg; pulse, 38; temperature, 100.3-5. Charles H. Motzer, who will ride this horse, weighs 147 pounds; saddle with trappings to be used on this horse weighs about 60 pounds.

The roan horse stands about 15 hands high; weighs about 1,000 pounds; aged about 7 years; has tan

points; small star in face; is marked "Luna Park" on right rump; pulse, 40; temperature, 100.4-5. Herbert Gabriel, who rides this horse, weighs about 150 pounds; saddle and trap-pings used on this horse weigh about 50 pounds.

They expect to ride four hours and rest one hour and contemplate making 100 miles a day. When the one hour's rest occurs, they claim that both horses will be rubbed down with witch hazel and alcohol and given the best of care. This is an impossible performance, it would seem to the layman, and makes the ride look queer and fakish. At the time of starting from Luna Park, our veterinary surgeon pronounced these horses to be in fine condition. Three humane officers and a veterinary surgeon followed the horses to Roby, Ind., in an automobile and examined them there, finding them in good shape, so that the horses left the starting point and the State of Illinois in excellent condition. This Society would suggest that the horses be frequently examined by officers and veterinary surgeons of all other Humane Societies, along the line of route, in order to ascertain whether or not the strain is too great, and if so, to put an end to the ride immediately. The riders themselves assured this Society that they are perfectly willing to have their horses examined as frequently as possible, and if the horses are being injured to stop, but the judgment in this respect must be based on facts and not on opinions of people other than experts who are able to determine whether or not undue strain exists.

This is not a race, unless it can be construed as a race against time. The Chicago newspapers were not inclined to give any particular attention to the matter on account of its questionable seriousness, but the Humane Society

accepted it as a possible effort to do the extraordinary at the sacrifice of the animals, and so pass the above information along the route in the hope that the ride may be ended before any suffering takes place.

(July 27, 1908)

The foregoing information was sent to the South Bend Humane Society, Indiana:

Toledo Humane Society, Ohio;

Cleveland Humane Society, Ohio;

Erie County Humane Society, Ohio;

Astabula County Humane Society, Ohio;

And Dr. William O. Stillman, President, American Humane Society, Albany, N. Y.

We are glad to announce that the ride was given up somewhere near the State line between Indiana and Ohio, at which point the riders became convinced that the race was too great an undertaking for both horses and men. Three hundred miles, only, had been traveled, and the men were nearer exhaustion than the horses.

THE ZEBROID

From zebras, which he has imported at great expense, W. M. Van Norden, a wealthy New Yorker, believes a new animal, the zebroid, a hybrid combining the horse and the zebra, will come to be generally and favorably known in America. It is already used in South Africa, where it has given satisfaction.

The zebroid is much stronger and more vigorous than the horse, and lives about twice as long. The value ranges from \$800 to \$1,000 for one animal.

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EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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JULY, 1908.

STATE BOARD SYSTEM

Emotionalism, sensationalism, fanaticism, fadism in humane work will soon be in total eclipse. The protection of children and animals will everywhere be recognized as a legitimate, essential part of the world's work. The old method of sentimentalism is giving place in the natural, progressive course of things to modern, up-to-date, scientific and legal methods.

Humane Society work has become a business—a good business—not a business for making money, but a business for doing good—and it must conduct its business according to the best business principles and methods. Not those of a quarter of a century ago, but those most approved at the present day.

The time has arrived now when the Humane Society is generally regarded as a necessary and indispensable piece of the municipal furniture—quite as requisite, in its way, for city comfort as the courthouse, postoffice, police station, fire department, school or any other public institution.

Many Societies in the country can trace their origin to the personal work

and following of some one individual—of rarely strong and loving heart—who was the pioneer in a great relief work. These were the torch-bearers who lighted the way—but the evolution of these one-man societies is an organized machine—human but impersonal in its construction, well-built, carefully adjusted, which, when once set in motion, perpetually operates for good and which no one man may have the power to start or stop.

Conditions are continually changing in this work as in every other and constant attention must be given by those in charge, in order that the best possible system and organization shall be maintained, old practices reviewed, improved methods adopted, and the Society kept abreast of its environment.

It follows, therefore, that it is of the utmost importance that there should be an exchange of experience and ideas among those engaged in humane work in various parts of the country, so that all that has proven good and practical in the experience of any one person or Society may be available to all others in the field.

A recent interview with Mr. E. K. Whitehead, of Denver, Secretary of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection of Colorado, relative to the making of the original Colorado Humane Society into a State Board—and the success attending the newly-constituted system, may furnish food for thought and assimilation.

The original Colorado organization was incorporated under the general incorporation State laws, so as to allow the Society the right to hold property, and was called the Colorado Humane Society. It was a State organization—in no way a local one. Any Society formed later, for the same purpose, whether local or State, could only be organized as a branch of the original one.

These branch Societies came into

existence authorized by a charter from the State Society and had no authority save that commissioned by the State Society, which owned and controlled them all.

Although it was the intention of the State Society to do work throughout the State of Colorado and officers and agents were appointed for that purpose, it was soon found that there were neither adequate means nor interest to carry on the work at long range and that the real activity and concrete work was limited to the city of Denver.

Certain branch Societies and a bright, particular few among the voluntary officers accomplished much useful work, but this good did not circulate over the State, proving the system to be a faulty one. Accordingly, the members of the Society took upon themselves the task of improving the system. A long season of profound study on their part took form in the shape of a law which was passed and which constituted the Colorado Humane Society, the State Board of Child and Animal Protection. The original strength and character were in no way altered, but in addition to what it had been, the Society became an arm of the State Government.

The appropriation thus far has been insufficient, but even so, children and animals all over the State have been protected, practically, as well as in Denver, showing that the system was good.

Mr. Whitehead says that more money and more officers with which to keep abreast of the amount of work to be done, are all the system needs for its perfection.

Any person may become a voluntary officer of this State Board by making formal application to the Board, if four reputable citizens of his home town, one of whom must be an official, endorse him as a man of good reputation and judgment. He is given a

commission under the seal of the Board, and becomes an officer of the State, empowered to enforce the laws for the protection of children and animals. The Board of Directors may, at any time, rescind the commission.

It is estimated that between 700 and 800 men are working in such capacity in Colorado at the present time, caring for 270 towns and villages. While a few of these officers are inefficient, the greater number are exceedingly helpful and influential.

Mr. Whitehead expresses it as his opinion—an opinion born of experience and demonstration—that the State Board system is the best known today; that it positively cannot do harm, for the reason that it takes nothing from the old system, and that by becoming a part of the State Government, the Society gains prestige and influence, permanency and dignity in the mind of the public, of inestimable value.

There is no wish on the part of Mr. Whitehead or the members of the Colorado Society to proselyte or exert undue influence in favoring this system. They say what they do out of the richness of their experience in the hope that it may be of practical help to others.

Mr. John G. Shortall, principal organizer and for many years president of this Society, passed away the morning of July 23, 1908. A meeting of the Directors will be held Friday, July 24. The August issue of the Advocate will contain full report of the action taken at this meeting and an account of the life and work of Mr. Shortall.

RAILROADS AND ABUSE OF LIVE STOCK IN TRANSPORTATION

BY GEORGE P. MCCABE, SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following article is taken from a letter written by Mr. George P. McCabe, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, and sent, under date of January 6, 1908, to Mr. George S. Walker, Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. Mr. McCabe also sent a copy of this letter to President William O. Stillman, of The American Humane Association, and subsequently gave permission for its publication. It constitutes an important and authoritative contribution to the study of this question:

The present United States so-called Twenty-eight-Hour Law, which provides that in interstate commerce live stock shall not be transported for more than twenty-eight hours without food, water and rest, except under certain specified conditions, became a Federal statute June 29, 1906. Mr. McCabe, in summing up his conclusions on this law, says,—“I desire to emphasize this point,—a fair, unbiased view of the present act in operation leads to the belief that it is defective in that it fails to provide for a minimum speed limit on stock trains.” The National Wool Growers' Association of the United States, at its Forty-fourth Annual Convention, held January 16, 1908, passed the following preamble and resolution:

“Inasmuch as the shippers of live stock from certain states in the west have suffered great loss by reason of the inhumane treatment of such stock by unnecessary delay, rough treatment and inadequate accommodations properly to feed and water the same.

“Resolved, That we petition Congress for the enactment of a law

which will compel interstate railroads to transport live stock between feeding points at a speed of not less than fifteen miles an hour, including all stops.”

Former president, Murdo Mackenzie, of the American National Live Stock Association, which represents the collective cattle interests of the country, under date of December 13, 1907, wrote President Stillman, of The American Humane Association, —“The railroads have promised us time and again that they would do everything in their power to use the extension of time allowed by the recent bill in getting our cattle to the market, but instead of doing this they have used it absolutely for their own purposes. This has proved to be very damaging to us and causes a great deal of loss and cruelty to stock in transit.” President Mackenzie declared that a minimum speed limit of not less than sixteen to eighteen miles an hour should be adopted, and that he is satisfied, from his large experience, that the railroads can readily live up to this very moderate requirement.

SOLICITOR MCCABE'S LETTER.

Mr. McCabe, at the opening of his letter, states, referring to “the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 607), commonly known as ‘the Twenty-eight-Hour Law,’” that “the main purpose of this law is to protect live stock in transit from rough handling and the tortures of thirst and hunger.” He continues, quoting extracts from the letter: “It is hardly necessary for me to enter into any discussion of the importance of this statute and of the practical value to live stock shippers of its vigorous enforcement. You are perfectly familiar with the fact that it was originally passed only in spite of the strongest kind of opposition in

Congress; you will recall the discouragement that Secretary Rusk and Secretary Morton met with in their effort to secure compliance with the former act; you also know that when Secretary Wilson determined to enforce the act, after evidence of two thousand violations of the law had been secured, the railroads agreed to confess judgment in a small number of cases, with the understanding that, pending a strict compliance with the act, the remaining cases would be held in abeyance, the roads, however, broke their agreement and continued to confine stock in transit in excess of twenty-eight hours in open violation of the statute."

"On July 7, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture wrote a circular letter to every railroad company of any note in the United States, enclosing a copy of the law as passed on June 30, 1906, and pointed out wherein it differed from the previous act. Carriers were notified that the department was prepared to enforce the law vigorously within thirty days from the date of that letter, and the suggestion was made that train schedules be arranged so that the law could be obeyed in the movement of live stock."

NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS AND FINES REPORTED.

"Since August, 1906, the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, have reported over twelve hundred violations of the Twenty-eight-Hour Law. These cases have been transmitted to the Attorney-General for prosecution. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred cases have been tried and penalties fixed. In all, under the act of June 30, 1906, \$24,306.00 in penalties have been collected up to the present time. This is, of course, exclusive of costs, which will probably

amount to between \$7,000 and \$8,000 in addition. There are now nine hundred or a thousand cases pending in the courts."

"The Department has one hundred and sixty-seven cases against one of the largest of the cattle carrying roads now awaiting trial, one hundred and twenty-two against another and sixty-six against a third. These roads are the most confirmed violators of the law."

TWENTY-EIGHT-HOUR LAW GROSSLY VIOLATED.

"An analysis of the cases now pending against the different railroads of the United States for alleged violations of the Twenty-eight-Hour Law shows that, as a rule, the defendants have kept stock on the rail without water, rest and feeding well over the statutory period. In a block of forty-two cases against one road the time of confinement varied from thirty hours to fifty-seven hours, and the average confinement without water, rest and feed was forty-two hours. Twenty-four cases are pending against another road, and in these the period of confinement varied from thirty-eight hours to forty-five hours, the average confinement without water, rest and feed being thirty-nine hours. In a block of twenty-two cases against another road, stock were confined from thirty-three to forty-five hours, the average confinement without water, rest and feed being thirty-nine hours. In a group of twenty cases against another road, the period of confinement varies from thirty-three hours to fifty-eight hours, the average time of confinement without water, rest and feed being forty-four hours. There are one hundred and twenty-two cases pending against one road, and the average time of confinement without water, rest and feeding in these cases was forty hours, the actual

time of confinement varying from thirty-one hours to seventy-one hours without water, feed or rest. An examination of twenty cases against another road shows that the period of confinement varied from thirty-one hours to fifty-nine hours, and that, as an average, the stock were confined for forty-five hours without water, feed and rest. Clearly, the Twenty-eight-Hour Law is not being obeyed."

RAILROADS VIOLATE LAW THEY ASKED FOR.

"Remember, however, that the railroads are operating in violation of an act which they helped to frame. As it stands on the statute books today, the Twenty-eight-Hour Law contains provisions which the railroad companies themselves were instrumental in inserting. In return for the concession which provided for an extension of time to thirty-six hours at the request of the shipper, the roads promised to obey the law, and, in cases where the shipper signed such a request, to use the additional eight hours in an honest effort to get stock to destination."

"The passage of the act of June 30, 1906, was finally secured by the live stock and railroad interests, in the face of protests from the humane societies of the country. When the bill was passed the humane societies carried the fight to the president, and urged him to veto the bill. The president referred the matter to the department, and the secretary stated to him at the time that he had the assurance of representative railroad men throughout the United States that if the time limit were extended to thirty-six hours at the request of the shipper, the railroads could and would obey the law." * * *

"It never was the intent of Congress to transform the Twenty-eight-Hour

Law into a Thirty-six-Hour Law, though many railroad companies seem inclined to take that view. Some roads make a practice of having shipper fill out thirty-six-hour requests, as a matter of course, at the time the drovers' contract is signed; others defer this until they are prosecuted for failure to get the stock to destination within twenty-eight hours, a plain violation of the statute." * * *

PRINCIPLE OF LAW INVOLVED SOUND.

"I believe that the principle upon which this law rests is sound,—the principle that dumb brutes in a civilized and humane nation should receive due care from common carriers in course of transportation, both because of the inherent rightfulness of the thing and because it benefits the shipper, and in the long run whatever benefits the shipper must help the railroad company. The department would see this principle put into practice. It would be more gratifying, of course, if the railroads would feed, water and rest stock in transit of their own motion; but, since they will not, the principle must receive the sanction of law. The sooner this principle is embodied in a practical, just, well-balanced statute the nearer we shall be to seeing it in operation. The present act embodies many points contended for by the railroad companies themselves; it is being vigorously enforced and large sums, as I have stated, have been collected for violation of it. Now, the department does not clamor for penalties; it does not regard this Twenty-eight-Hour Law as a revenue measure. The department would see the law obeyed. Under these circumstances all that can be determined is that the statute, in its present form, is not so framed as to command obedience on the part of common carriers. Revision is, therefore, imperative. This, however, rests with you. The depart-

ment can point out the defects in the existing statute; it will also take care that whatever statute is passed will be enforced. There its work ends."

MINIMUM SPEED LIMIT NEEDED.

"It remains to see in what particular the Twenty-eight-Hour Law may best be amended. I am strongly of opinion that the present act is defective in that it does not require the carrier, other than by water, engaged in the interstate transportation of live stock, to maintain on all stock trains an average minimum speed not less than eighteen miles per hour, from the time when the stock are loaded into cars and made part of the train until the destination or junction point for delivery to another carrier is reached, with a deduction for time necessarily lost in feeding, resting and watering live stock and in unloading and reloading for those purposes, and for such other time as the stock may be delayed by storm or by other accidental causes which cannot be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight. Unquestionably, in many cases, the railroads do not give the shippers the service to which they are justly entitled. Often stock trains are delayed for dead freight, and for trivial reasons, and, by reason of the large amount of freight which one engine is made to haul, a very low rate of speed is maintained and stock is delayed upon the rail for unreasonable periods. The laws of one, and perhaps more of the states, require a reasonable speed minimum to be maintained on all stock trains in the borders of the state."

PRESENT LOW SPEED OF STOCK TRAINS.

"A very careful analysis has been made in my office of eight hundred cases of violations of the act, now awaiting trial, with a view to determining the average rate of speed

maintained by the different railroads on stock trains. In a group of forty-two cases against one road the average running time for such trains varied from four miles an hour, a fast walk, for a haul of 364 miles, to twenty-one miles per hour, for a haul of 977 miles, a very good rate of speed for a stock train. The average rate of speed maintained in all these cases was only 9.5 miles per hour. In a group of twenty-four cases against another road, the rate varied from 1.8 miles per hour for a haul of 57.7 miles, to fourteen miles per hour for a haul of 545 miles, the average speed maintained being 12.3 miles per hour. An examination of twenty-two cases against a third road shows that it maintained the exceedingly low rate of 5.4 miles per hour on an average. One of the big live stock carrying roads, now a defendant in twenty-eight cases of violations of the act, maintained in these instances a speed of three miles per hour for a haul of 150 miles, and 12.8 miles per hour for a haul of 480 miles, the average speed being ten miles per hour. One of the most persistent violators of the law is made a defendant in 122 cases. It maintained an average running time of from 1.9 miles per hour for a haul of 198.5 miles to 15.6 miles per hour for a haul of 613.2 miles. Three other roads maintained an average of 6.4 miles per hour in fourteen cases, eleven miles per hour in fifteen cases, and 9.7 miles per hour in 167 cases. The average running time of stock trains in the eight hundred cases examined was 9.4 miles per hour."

TRUE SOLUTION OF QUESTION.

"Enough has been said to show that the true solution of the question is here. If the roads were required by law to maintain a certain minimum speed on every stock train, and the time limit of twenty-eight hours, with the thirty-six

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB

Any child interested in animals and humane work may join this club, free of charge, by sending in full name and address; whereupon his or her name will be entered in our register and he or she will become a member, with a member's privilege of writing stories or letters about animals, for publication in this paper.

Address the Humane Advocate Children's Club, 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FRITZ

BY REBECCA PALFREY UTTER.

Had anybody seen my Fritz?
You may not think him pretty,
But he's the dog that I love best
In country or in city.
His hair's a sort of grizzly gray,
And not so very curly;
But he can run like everything,
And bark both late and early.

Sometimes he minds me very well;
And sometimes when I call,
He only sits and wags his tail
And does not stir at all.
But the reason why he acts that way
Is very plain to see;
Fritz doesn't know that he's my dog—
He thinks that he owns me.

So, though he has a heap of sense,
'Twould be just like him, now,
To think that I'm the one that's lost.
And with a great bow-wow
To go off hunting for his boy
Through alley, lane, and street.
While I am asking for my dog
Of every one I meet.

DOG SAVES BOY'S LIFE

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Apparently scenting the danger in store for his master, George Bradbury, a 17-year-old boy living in this city, should the youth not be relieved from the deadly, electric-feed wire in his grasp, a splendid Boston bulldog jumped at the wire, snatching it from Bradbury's hand, and died instantly.

The accident happened on Dorr's ranch on South Tejon street, last Saturday afternoon. Young Bradbury, sustained a badly burned hand.

Bradbury and his cousin were on the way from Bradbury's home to the Dorr ranch near the Fountain creek bridge on South Tejon street, when they came across a low hanging feed wire of the Colorado Spring and Interurban Railway Company. Bradbury seized the wire, sustaining a shock which rendered him unconscious for five minutes. While his companion stood horror stricken, the dog made a flying leap at the wire in the grip of his insensible master, and tore it from his hand. The faithful animal closed his jaws firmly about the death-laden copper, dying from the shock of the full current.

REMINDING THE HEN

BESSIE CHANDLER.

"It's well I ran into the garden,"
Said Eddie, his face all aglow;
"For what do you think, Mania, happened?
You never will guess it, I know.
"The little brown hen was there clucking;
'Cut-cut!' she'd say, quick as a wink,
Then 'Cut-cut' again, only slower;
And then she would stop short and think.
"And then she would say it all over,
She did look so mad and so vex;
For Mama, do you know, she'd forgotten
The word that she ought to cluck next.
"So I said 'Ca-daw-cut,' 'Ca-daw-cut.'
As loud and as strong as I could.
And she looked round at me very thankful;
I tell you, it made her feel good.
"Then she flapped, and said, 'Cut-cut—ca-daw-cut';
She remembered just how it went, then,
But it's well I ran into the garden,—
She might never have clucked right again!"

INGENIOUS MONKEYS

Dutch colonial papers report a remarkable case of animal instinct. People of a village in Java were troubled by gray monkeys, which injured crops. The governor recommended poison. Accordingly the favorite fruits of the monkeys were collected in large quantities, heavily dosed with strychnine and deposited in the woods. The monkeys ate freely, became violently ill, but none died. It was found that on feeling the effects of the poison they went in search of and ate temblekan leaves, which are an antidote for arsenic. Watchers saw that when the animals were too ill to seek the weed other monkeys brought it to them.

CURE FOR BALKY HORSES

(Received from Mrs. M. R. Harris.)

Some six months ago a lad named Wm. Frazer, living in Bristol, England, astonished a lot of people surrounding a balky horse by holding one of the animal's forefeet up for about ten minutes. Then he lowered it and the horse started off. The thing is being tried all over England today, and there has not been a failure so far. The boy says the idea "just came to him," and if it turns out a perfect cure it will be too bad that he won't make any money out of it.

There may be a method in the madness, too. A balky disposition in a horse corresponds to a mulish disposition in a man. The horse simply objects to doing what is wanted of him and balks when ordered to go ahead. But stop him, lift his front foot—the usual tactics employed by the blacksmith to make him stand still—and the chances are he will want to go when his leg is liberated.

Or it may be that the horse's mind will be diverted from his former thoughts and that at the end of a quiet

ten minutes he will have forgotten to be balky or obstinate.

A mulish person is far more troublesome, but may sometimes be cured by similar means. It is, generally speaking, a psychological treatment that is required.

ENGLAND TO PROTECT BIRDS

With the object of checking the wanton slaughter of birds Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) introduced a bill in the House of Lords prohibiting, under severe penalties, the importation of plumage, excepting that of certain species of birds set forth in the bill.

TIT FOR TAT

EVA F. L. CARSON.

Grasshopper Goggles, down in the clover,
Drearily cries: "Well! I've traveled all
over,

High as the clover-tops, down to the ground;
Rest for my weary legs never I found.

Over field and through meadow, up hill and
down dale,

There's a fat little foot coming just at my
tail,

And the shrill little voice of that fat little
Joe

Exclaims: 'Jump, Mr. Grasshopper, don't
be so slow,

Jump high and low!

Hop, Mr. Grasshopper—get up and go!'

"Would Joe find it pleasant, I'd just like
to know,

If I suddenly stretched, and, beginning to
grow,

Grew bigger, and bigger, and bigger—just
so—

And then, gently extending my little green
toe,

I gaily cried out: 'Come, get up, little
Joe?

Jump, little fat boy, and don't be so slow,
Jump high and low!

Hop, little fat boy—get up and go!'

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

Central Detail reported a horse in bad condition, being held at the Grand Opera House on Clark Street.

An officer of the Society went to the place in question, examined the horse, and found it to be in a weak condition, having a sore on its back, upon which the saddle was bearing. The horse was in charge of a boy 14 years old. The owner was sent for and placed under arrest. The horse was laid up. On the following morning at the Harrison Street Police Court, Judge Crowe imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs against the owner. Animal Record 75; Case 873.

Mounted Officer Cahill stopped a team of horses at Kinzie Street and La Salle Avenue, which was examined by a humane officer shortly afterwards. One horse of the team, a dark colored animal, had a large sore on the right shoulder, and appeared to be in a weak condition. The team was attached to a wagon heavily loaded with paper.

The driver was arrested, but allowed to go after the owner had been reached and had agreed to appear in court himself the following morning. On the trial of the case at the Harrison Street Police Court, Judge Crowe fined the driver \$3.00 and costs, which at the suggestion of the court, was paid by the owner, with the understanding that it should not be deducted from the driver's wages. Animal Record 76; Case 16.

Sergeant Dubach of the Mounted Squad stopped a horse at Clark and Madison Streets, and notified the Society that he had left it in charge of Mounted Officer Breitung.

The owner of the horse happened to be the driver, and used the horse for hauling coal. It was old and infirm and unfit for service. At the Harrison Street Police Court Judge Gemmill asked the defendant why he was working a horse in such condition. He answered that he was a very poor man and had had the animal but a few days. The judge said he would allow him to go, provided he never worked the horse again. To make the promise certain, the horse was destroyed. Animal Record 76; Case 79.

It was reported to the Society that a man at Twelfth and Rockwell Streets was beating a horse over the head with a club. A few minutes later, two humane officers arrived at the place and examined the horse. It was gray in color and blind in one eye. The driver had disappeared. There were marks about the face of the horse evidencing the recent beating. Through the owner of the horse, the driver was located. A complaint was drawn up and sworn to by an eyewitness, charging the driver with cruelly beating the horse. The driver was arrested and fined by Judge Maxwell the sum of \$25.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$33.50, at the Englewood Police Court. The defendant denied whipping the horse over the head with the butt end of the whip, as alleged by the complaining witness, and claimed that the horse was a biter and kicker, and that he whipped it over the neck because it tried to bite him. The evidence, however, of the humane officer corroborated the statement made by the complaining witness. Animal Record 75; Case 836.

At the City Dump at Irving Park Boulevard and Western Avenue, two of the Society's officers came upon a team of horses, consisting of a gray and a sorrel, the gray having a sore on the right shoulder and a running sore on the left shoulder. The sorrel had two sore front feet. The driver was arrested. The team was sent to the barn, and a complaint made against the owner for allowing these horses to be worked.

At the East Chicago Avenue Police Court, Judge Fake, after hearing the evidence, discharged the driver, and imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50, against the owner.

Animal Record 75; Case 417.

At La Salle and Washington Streets, Mounted Officer William Reed stopped a bay horse, very thin in flesh and badly kneesprung. The animal also appeared to be exhausted. The horse was put in a livery stable by a humane officer, and the driver, who was the owner, arrested. On the following morning, at the Harrison Street Police Court, Judge Gemmill imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs.

Animal Record 76; Case 114.

Mounted Officer Fred B. Zesch stopped a horse at Twelfth and Halsted Streets. On examination, the right front foot was found to be in very bad condition as the result of a quittor. The horse was attached to a heavily loaded wagon and was worn out when the officer came to the rescue. The driver was made to unhitch the horse from the wagon and take it to the barn. A warrant was taken out for the arrest of the owner, who was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Crowe at the Harrison Street Police Court.

Animal Record 75; Case 854.

The Society's ambulance was sent to 171 West Twelfth Street to pick up a horse which had been injured and haul it to a veterinary hospital. A driver for a large coal company had deliberately driven his three-horse team and wagon loaded with coal into this horse while standing at the curbing. This single horse, an iron gray in color, was severely injured. The whipple-tree hooks on the three-horse team had cut through the flesh nearly to the bone, necessitating the taking of forty stitches in the horse's shoulder by a veterinary. This brutal driver was arrested, booked on two charges, cruelty to animals and disorderly conduct, at the Maxwell Street Police Station. After hearing the evidence, Judge Himes imposed a fine of \$50.00 and costs against the defendant on the disorderly charge.

Animal Record 76; Case 137.

(Continued from page 315)

hour extension, were retained, the object of Congress in passing the original act would undoubtedly be attained."

REVOLTING PENS FOR LIVE STOCK.

"The law expressly provides that cattle shall be unloaded into 'properly equipped pens for rest, water and feeding.' * * * Much remains to be done in this connection, however, for conditions at many unloading points are in a revolting state, and live stock are unloaded into pens where it is absolutely impossible to feed and water them properly. For example, one road which handles very large consignments of sheep, is unloading them at one point on its line into pens provided with feed racks and watering troughs intended for cattle. Sheep cannot reach these troughs and racks, and they refuse to eat feed thrown on the ground, where it is quickly trampled into the mire. Another road fails to water stock unloaded at one point, though there are several large tanks nearby, from which water might be easily piped at small expense. Of course, to unload stock into pens like these is not complying with the letter or spirit of the law; it is merely an effort to make the statute ridiculous."

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Telephones: Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

HORSE SENSE FOR HOT WEATHER

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim to the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and a word of appreciation for his service.

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JOHN G. SHORTALL

Humane Advocate

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WORK-HORSE PARADES

INFORMATION CONCERNING THEIR OBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM SUCCESSFUL

BY HENRY C. MERWIN

President, Boston Work-Horse Parade Association, Boston, Mass.

The object of a Work-Horse Parade is to improve the condition and treatment of work-horses, and this is accomplished in various ways, direct and indirect. The Parade tends to make the public generally interested in the horses which they see at work every day in the streets; it influences owners and drivers to think more of the welfare of their horses, and to take more pride in their good appearance; and, finally, it leads rich concerns to buy and use horses of a fine type. This last circumstance might not seem to be important from a humane point of view, but it is so nevertheless. If the rich man buys a high-class work-horse, the owner who comes next to him in point of wealth will buy the somewhat inferior horse which the rich man would have bought had it not been for the Parade; and then the third man in point of wealth will buy the horse which the second man would otherwise have bought; and so on down the whole line. Thus the standard of work-horses in the city or town in which the Parade takes place will gradually be raised; and this effect is very noticeable in Boston where the sixth annual Parade has just been held. Moreover, a well-bred work-horse

(and work-horses can be well bred, just as much as race-horses) will go through life with less suffering than the inferior, coarse-bred horse; and for this reason, again, it is humane to foster the use of a well-bred and costly work-horse.

Another object of the Parade is to encourage and reward the good and faithful driver,—and this as much for the benefit of the horse as for that of the driver himself. In fact, the best way to help the horse is to help the driver. Experience shows that if the men employed as drivers are contented and on good terms with the employer, the horses are usually well treated by them; whereas if the men are dissatisfied, the horses are invariably neglected and abused.

In London and Liverpool there are cart-horse societies, and in London there is also a van-horse society; and each of these societies gives an annual Parade. But the English Parade is almost wholly a rich man's show. The Boston Work-Horse Parade, the first to be held in this country, was suggested by its English predecessors, but it has been formed on different lines, and especially with the view of giving the poor horse-owner every possible

opportunity to avail himself of its benefits. We charge no entry fee; we give the preference to the older horses, other things being equal, throughout the Parade; we reserve our most valuable and most numerous prizes for the old horse class; we give special prizes for horses owned and driven by the same man; we take no account of the wagon, provided that it is not too heavy; we discourage the use of new harness (which also is done in England); and, finally, we classify the entries according to the occupation of the owner. Our Parade is arranged about as follows:

1. Old Horse Class.
2. Fire Departments.
3. Mail Carriers.
4. Letter Carriers.
- 5 and 6. City Horses.
7. Hacksters.
8. Barrel Racks.
9. Local Express.
10. Laundries.
11. Milk.
12. Department Stores.
13. Newspapers.
14. Deliveries, Miscellaneous.
15. Grocers.
16. Bakers.
17. Confectioners.
18. Provisions, Light Horses.
19. Provisions, Heavy Horses.
20. Gas and Electric Light Companies.
21. Miscellaneous.
22. Manufacturers.
23. Furniture Makers and Movers.
24. Bottlers and Brewers.
25. Builders and Building Materials.
26. Metals and Junk.
27. Hay and Grain.
28. Lumber.
29. Ice.
30. Coke and Charcoal.
31. Coal.
32. Contractors.
33. Truckmen.

When these classes are too large, they are subdivided into singles and doubles, and sometimes into Divisions A and B. There is a special class for truckmen's four-horse teams, and another for truckmen's and contractors' runabout horses. This year, by way of giving the drivers of the heavier horses an opportunity to get home early, which they did not have in previous years, we turned the Parade upside down, as it were, putting the heavy classes first, but still leaving the post of honor to the old horses, and, after them, to the fire department, mail and city horses.

The old horse class is the most interesting feature of our Parade. It is open to all horses that are in active service at the time of making the entry, and have been owned by the exhibitor for ten years or more. The age and length of service are stated on the entry blank which the owner signs, and the horses are arranged in three or four divisions, according to their age, so as to have about fifteen horses in each division, the oldest coming last. A gold medal is the first prize in the oldest division; a silver medal is the first prize in the other divisions; there are numerous money prizes in addition; and for each old horse not receiving a prize there is a highly commended ribbon, provided that he is in good condition and serviceably sound. The oldest horse this year had seen thirty-five years, but when the ribbon was fastened to his bridle at the reviewing-stand, he started off at a gallop. One effect of the Work-Horse Parade has been to revolutionize our ideas of what constitutes age in horses.

To one who loves animals these veterans present a beautiful sight. They are usually horses of quality, the low-bred horse seldom lasting so long, and their plump sides, their sleek and shin-

ing coats, their gentle and serene eyes, almost humanized by the experience of years, and by long association with men, make them the most interesting of their kind. In many cases these horses are the property of men who own no others. Two years ago, for example, the gold medal was won by an expressman's horse that had been driven by him for twenty-five years. The man, as well as the horse, was old, and they were almost constant companions. Of the horse's wonderful intelligence, and of his dependence on his master, the old man had many a tale to tell; and nobody who witnessed the scene will ever forget the emotion and delight which he showed when the old horse won the coveted prize, and the trembling hand which he stretched out to receive the medal. No earthly honor paid to himself, no amount of silver or gold—not even if you had loaded his creaking wagon with it—could have given him half so much pleasure.

Beside the class for old horses we have one for old drivers. That is to say, every driver in the Parade who has served his present employer for twenty years or more receives a bronze medal, and the one with the longest term of service receives a silver medal. Next year we expect to give a gold medal for the longest term, and a silver medal for the next longest.

We also give certificates to every driver in the Parade whose horse or horses appear in good condition and are serviceably sound, provided that in the entry blank, or in a statement accompanying it, he is certified by the owner to have driven the horses shown by him in the Parade for at least a year prior to the date of the entry. In some cases employers have promised their drivers six months or more before the Parade, that if they would go into the Parade and obtain certificates,

the employer would give each driver five dollars as a reward. A shrewd owner, not a rich man, but one whose horses, though serviceable, are all old or blenished, and not very valuable, reports that the prospect of winning the certificate and the five dollars had so improved the care and treatment of the horses by the drivers that it had been worth twenty-five or fifty dollars on each horse to him.

The following suggestion has been made,—that instead of giving certificates, we should give a handsome brass medal or badge, to be worn on his person, to every driver who has won a blue or red ribbon two successive years with the SAME horse or horses; a silver medal when he has done the same thing for, say, four or five years, a gold medal when he has done the same for, say, ten years. This plan is certainly worth considering, especially as it tends to reward the driver rather than the owner, and the driver is the person who should receive the chief consideration.

The greatest difficulty about the Parade is to obtain a sufficient number of judges who are both competent and impartial. The sense of justice which a good judge requires is rare among men. The judges should be selected by one person who should be responsible for them, who knows their comparative merits, and who will be able to economize his material by pairing off a first-class judge with an inferior one. The English system of judging is peculiar. The horses are examined first by veterinary surgeons, who exclude the unsound animals, and the remainder are judged in a lump by a committee of three judges, who grade them in three classes, first, second and third, and the prizes are awarded accordingly. Special prizes are given in addition.

Our plan is to assign two judges to

each class,—sometimes only one judge, the class consisting of about fifteen entries. We began by giving ribbons of four grades, first, second, third and fourth, to about 50 per cent. of the entries. The next year we gave ribbons to 60 per cent. Now, we have only three grades, first, second and third, and every entry, not excluded for unsoundness, want of condition or other cause, receives a ribbon. The judges have unlimited discretion as to what ribbons they shall award, first, second or third,—one reason for this being that the quality of the horse varies in different classes.

But of course no one system will suit every city or town in which a Parade is given. The circumstances of each place must govern. In fact, our present system would have been unsuitable in our first Parade, for in the six years that have elapsed since then there has been a marked improvement in the quality and condition of work-horses in Boston. Even now the system has its dangers. With each blue ribbon we give a handsome brass medal to be worn as a permanent ornament on the harness, and if these medals are seen on horses that do not deserve them, their value will soon be gone. The bed-rock of the Parade is the honor conferred by the blue ribbon and its accompanying medal, and this would cease to be an honor if it were awarded too freely.

A word might be added about the organization and management of a Work-Horse Parade. Probably this can be done best, in most cases, by a new association, distinct from any local humane society. Such an association should include many varieties of mankind, truckmen, stable keepers, philanthropists, professional men, contractors, sporting men, veterinary surgeons, journalists and others. A common love of horses will prove a sufficient bond. Each will learn from the

others, and the total result will be a boon to human nature as well as to horse flesh.

—
The American Humane Association adds the following extracts from the annual announcement of the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association, which gives valuable suggestions for those desiring to get up such exhibitions:

Circular Announcement for 1908.

The sixth annual parade and competition of the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association will take place on May 30, 1908, in the forenoon.

Entries close May 1st, and after that date no entry will be received. No entry fee is required.

This is a purely charitable undertaking. The officers receive no compensation for their services, and the only object of the Association is to improve the condition and treatment of work-horses.

Entries are especially desired from small owners. This is not a rich man's show. *A new harness or new wagon counts for nothing.*

Not more than ten entries can be received from any one person, and the Association reserves the right to reduce this number to five. Work-horses of all kinds may be entered, except horses used in hacks and cabs. Entries will be received from any place within fifteen miles of Boston.

Any horse that is dock-tailed, sick, lame, thin, galled, out of condition, or otherwise unfit for work will be excluded from the parade.

Entry blanks and circulars may be obtained at the office of the Secretary, or from any Director of the Association.

THE PRIZES.

Every horse not disqualified by lameness, want of condition, or other cause, will receive a ribbon of some kind, and prizes will be liberally

awarded. Each blue-ribbon winner will receive a brass medal as a permanent ornament for the harness.

Age counts in favor of a horse. The older the horse the higher will he be graded, provided that his condition is good.

The Judges are instructed not to give a first prize or blue ribbon to a green horse.

The Judges are instructed not to give a first prize or blue ribbon to any horse unless—allowing for the imperfections of age—he is a handsome horse of good type.

Docile and gentle manners will be considered, as showing that the horse has been kindly treated.

Color will not count even in respect to matched teams.

THE VALUE OR NEWNESS OF THE HARNESS WILL NOT COUNT; BUT THE HARNESS MUST BE CLEAN, COMFORTABLE, WELL-FITTING AND NOT UNNECESSARILY HEAVY.

Many a good horse has failed to receive a prize in former years by reason of his collar being too small or too large, or for some other defect in the harness. Throat-latches too tight, and inside reins too long, in the case of pairs, are also common defects.

Harness that is light, but strong enough to do the work required of it, is preferred to heavier harness. This rule will be observed especially in respect to bridles and other parts in which great strength is not required. Brass frontlets, unnecessary rings, tassels, plumes and other ornaments should not be used.

The vehicle will not be considered, except that a vehicle too heavy or otherwise unsuitable for the horse or for the work in which he is used, would disqualify the entry. New harness and new vehicles are not absolutely prohibited, but exhibitors are requested not to use them. This is an

exhibition of horses and not of wagons.

Horses must be shown in the same manner in which they are regularly worked in all respects, including vehicle, harness and number of horses in a team. For example, a horse regularly used in a pair cannot be entered as a single horse.

CERTIFICATES.

In addition to the prizes, certificates will be awarded to those drivers whose horses appear serviceably sound and in good condition and spirits, provided that they have been driven continuously by the same driver for at least a year before the date of entry. This provision as to the length of time during which the horses have been driven must be true of each horse in the team, if there are more than one, and must be proved by the signed statement of the driver, countersigned by the owner. (In the case of a four-horse team it will be sufficient if three of the horses have been driven by the driver for one year.) A HORSE WILL BE CONSIDERED SERVICEABLY SOUND IF HE GOES SOUND AND BREATHES SOUND. Separate entry blanks will be furnished for drivers eligible for certificates.

N. B.—These certificates have nothing to do with the prizes. A horse may be eligible for a prize, although the driver is not eligible for a certificate; and the driver may receive a certificate, although his horses fail to obtain a prize.

THE USES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Beside holding the Annual Parade, the Association has maintained during the past winter the following means for improving the condition and treatment of work-horses: A Permanent Agent; A Course of Free Lectures; A Stable Competition. These will be considered separately.

THE PERMANENT AGENT.

The Directors employed last Decem-

ber Mr. Maurice B. Conway as a permanent agent to inspect the poorer class of stables and horses, and to assist the owners with advice and information, and, in deserving cases, with blankets, harness, medicine and expert shoeing. Veterinary surgeons and blacksmiths have generously offered to give their services free, at the request of the agent; and much good has been done in this manner.

It often happens that skilful shoeing, or the gift of a proper collar or saddle, or of a warm blanket will save an old or wornout horse from much unnecessary suffering. It often happens also that a man will make some improvement in his stable or in the treatment of his horses, such as stopping holes in the walls, repairing doors and windows, providing bedding, watering his horses more frequently, grooming them better, etc., if the matter is properly suggested to him by a person acting as agent for a well-known society.

FREE LECTURES.

A conference on Shoeing, intended for experts and well attended by them, was held by the Association in February; and afterward, on successive Friday evenings, a course of Free Lectures was delivered as follows: (1) "The Shoeing of Horses," (2) "Common Equine Diseases," (3) "Harness," (4) "The Age of Horses and the Care of Their Teeth," (5) "Feeding and Watering," (6) "Diseases of the Feet," (7) "Driving," (8) "Rules of the Road," (9) "Experiences of a Humane Agent."

STABLE COMPETITION.

Entries were accepted this year from stables of every kind, and they were judged, not in competition, but accordingly as they satisfied the standard fixed by the Judges. Among the points considered were: quality of hay and grain, bedding, blanketing, groom-

ing, ventilation, stalls, sanitary condition of stable, and last, but not least, the handling of the horses by drivers and grooms, including the condition in which the horses are returned to the stable by the drivers. The stables and the foremen are not always graded alike. Sometimes a foreman makes poor use of the facilities at his command, and in other cases a good foreman has to struggle against bad drivers, poor facilities, or a stingy owner.

FIRE EXITS FOR STABLES.

The Fire Commissioner of Boston made the following statement in his annual report for 1907:

"Scores of horses are burned or suffocated to death every year in this city. Some reasonable regulation of stable construction should be passed looking to the proper arrangement of runways and exits. This great and cruel loss of horse life has been to a very considerable degree unnecessary, and if some official supervision of stables, with authority to require proper construction, could prevail, the horror could be greatly abated."

THE DISPOSAL OF OLD HORSES.

There is a growing feeling in the community that old and worn-out horses, or painfully lame horses, ought not to be sold, but should be killed, or otherwise disposed of in a humane manner.

Note.—Many North American cities now include Work-Horse Parades among their established institutions. Among those which have been established thus far are (June, 1908): Boston; New York; Philadelphia; New Orleans; Worcester; Fall River; Springfield and Columbus, Ohio; Manistee and several others. Some have special organizations to manage them, and some, as in New York city and New Orleans, have been conducted under the patronage of the local Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The New York parade had 1,450 entries for 1908. The American Humane Association would be pleased to hear concerning any city having a horse parade.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Humane Society, called by Mr. Walter Butler, first vice-president, was held at the society's building on Friday, July 24, A. D., 1908, at 3 o'clock p. m. There were present: Mr. Butler, Miss Ruth Ewing, Mr. Dale, Mr. Hart, Mr. Clark, Mr. Joseph Adams, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. Staples and Mr. Scott. Mrs. Whitmarsh and Mr. Stockton sent regrets.

The meeting was called to order in pursuance of notice by Mr. Walter Butler, first vice president, who made a brief statement announcing to those present the sad news of Mr. John G. Shortall's death and concluded by appointing a committee on resolutions, consisting of Mr. John T. Dale and Miss Ewing, after a resolution to that effect had been passed by those present.

The committee presented the following resolution:

Whereas, it has pleased God in his Providence to take from our midst Mr. John G. Shortall, for many years President of this Society, and,

Whereas, Mr. Shortall devoted many years of his life with great enthusiasm, unstinted zeal and continuous generosity to the cause of Humanity, and especially in his work in this Society,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the directors of this Society hereby express their profound appreciation of the services of Mr. Shortall and their equally profound sorrow at his death.

Resolved further, that we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family, in this their great loss.

Resolved, that the Board of Directors of this Society attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Society, and that copies be sent to members of the family of Mr. Shortall.

Mr. Dale, in offering the foregoing resolutions, made the following remarks:

We have met to do honor to the memory

of one whose life has been identified for many years with the interests of this Society. The life of John G. Shortall has been one of the most eventful and conspicuous of any citizen of this city. Coming to this country when a child he later found his way to this Western metropolis—then a small and uninviting city—and for upwards of half a century he has devoted his energy and ability to its uplifting and welfare.

His business career has been notably remarkable, in that he has been identified with great and important interests, and in their management has exhibited in a marked degree, the qualities of a sagacious mind and sound judgment.

But his services to the business interests of the city, great as they were, are overshadowed by what he has done in the cause of Humanity.

When he first became identified with this Society, its work and its aim were subjects of sneers and ridicule with the great multitude, but the unpopularity of the work did not deter him from what his broad and generous nature impelled him to do, and we can all bear testimony to the faithful and devoted service he has rendered for so many years.

His work and influence have passed the bounds of this city and commonwealth and have extended over this broad land, and other lands, and will go on and on after his frame shall have mouldered into dust.

The book is closed. He has entered into his well earned rest. He has found the peace which "passeth understanding" and will reap the reward of the merciful and just.

Miss Ewing then spoke of the life and work of Mr. Shortall.

The resolutions were passed standing.

It was moved by Mr. Cavanagh, seconded by Mr. Dale and unanimously carried that the foregoing resolution be (after being further added to, changed or amended if necessary in the discretion of the committee) engrossed and sent to the members of the family of the deceased; also that a copy thereof be sent to the press.

It was moved by Mr. Cavanagh and seconded by Mr. Hart and unanimously carried that the office of the society be closed at 10 o'clock on Saturday, July 25, A. D. 1908, and remain closed with all blinds drawn for the balance of the day.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

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EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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AUGUST, 1908.

JOHN GEORGE SHORTALL

Born September 20, 1837.

Died July 23, 1908.

Mr. Shortall has been identified with this Society for over forty years and was largely instrumental in the achievement of the success which has crowned its efforts. To such a man, so closely connected with humane interests, so prominently associated with Chicago and its affairs, so respected and admired both as a public character and personal friend, it is a pleasure and privilege to pay tribute.

Mr. Shortall was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of John and Charlotte Towson Shortall; in 1841, his family moved to New York; later, after the death of his father and mother, coming under the friendly guidance of Horace Greeley, to whom he said he felt indebted for the strongest stimulus of his youth, he decided to go West, and in 1854 settled in Chicago. In 1861 he married Mary Dunham Staples, who died in 1880, to whose memory and to the son born to them, he consecrated the wealth of his af-

fection. His loving consideration of the oppressed led him, when a young man, to take active part in the protection of defenseless children and animals and after becoming one of the prime factors in the establishing of the Humane Society, he plunged into the vortex of this tremendous work, which became one of the great interests of his life.

He was elected President of the Humane Society in 1877 and served in that capacity for twenty-nine consecutive years. He gave of his thought, energy, time and money and labored indefatigably and effectively in the cause of humane treatment for children and animals, and succeeded in creating strong sentiment in favor of the work and interesting many people to give it sympathy and financial support.

During Mr. Shortall's personal connection with the Society, he had the satisfaction of seeing the successful coping with conditions of extreme cruelty at the Union Stock Yards (for which purpose the Society was primarily organized); founding the American Humane Association; the increasing of the Society's original scope to include the protection of children (in recognition of which the Legislature permitted the incorporated name of the Society to be changed to the more descriptive one of The Illinois Humane Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Children and Animals—the first Society in the world to be called "Humane"); the organization of Branch Societies throughout the State and appointment of Special Agents to extend the work; the creating of Bands of Mercy among the school and Sunday school children, having a membership of 53,650 boys and girls; the installation of animal ambulances as a necessary part of the equipment for work; the erection of

drinking fountains throughout the city and elsewhere for the relief of thirsty creatures; the suppression of chicken and dog fighting, fox-hunting and the shooting of pigeons from traps; the accomplishment of a permanent home for the Society at 560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago—the gift of twenty-one beneficent friends of the work; and the receipt of many bequests to the Society, left by will, from other friends.

Mr. Shortall organized The American Humane Association, a national body, and acted as its President for many terms. At the World's Columbian Exposition he presided over the Humane Congress. He was appointed Appraiser of School Lands in Chicago, in 1880; was for three years director, and for three terms president of the Chicago Public Library and as such obtained consent of the abutting property owners for the acquirement of Dearborn Park as a site for the Library.

Mr. Shortall was a member of the Illinois Bar and a Director in the Title Guaranty and Trust Company and of the Chicago Title and Trust Company (successors) until recent years. His private collection of real estate abstracts and title records, saved out of the great Chicago fire, became of immense value after the destruction of the public records, in the way of establishing titles and ownership of lands in Cook County. Mr. Shortall's experience during that vivid night of October 9, 1871, as told in his own words, is interesting in this connection.

Mr. Shortall was, in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man—self-supported, self-educated, self-reliant, self-consecrated to his work. Orphanage, poverty, work, study, activity—through the alchemy of his bright, undaunted spirit—formed a successful, noble, genuine man. Born

a radical, with a passionate love for seeing justice done, he was energetic and positive, characterized by a sturdy independence of character and a strong, striking individuality.

The profound seriousness and earnestness of his thought were saved from somber intensity, by a keen wit and sense of humor ever sparkling and effervescent. His nature held in rare equipoise the most ardent impulse and great tenacity of purpose. He would persevere for years in a line of relief work suggested, perhaps, by a flashing, momentary perception of its need. Impetuous in thought and speech, his instinct was usually right and his speech invariably in defense of that which was good.

He was a man of much grace and distinction of bearing and manner—picturesque in appearance as he was in the position which he occupied in the world's work. Aside from the distinction he won as a humanitarian, he was socially and professionally prominent—a thoroughly representative citizen,—and his name and works will forever adorn the history of Chicago. The principles he advocated, the things he did, are forever incorporated in the life of the Humane Society, the municipality, the State, the Nation, and will reflect honor upon these institutions for generations to come.

“He—dying—leaveth as the sun of him

A life-count closed, whose ills are dead
and quit,

Whose good is quick and mighty, far and
near,

So that fruits follow it.”

—*Edwin Arnold.*

“Nor blame I Death because he bare
The use of virtue out of earth;

I know transplanted human worth
Will bloom to profit, elsewhere.”

—*Tennyson.*

MR. SHORTALL'S STORY OF THE CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.

I went to church Sunday night as usual; while we were walking home—Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard and Mrs. Shortall and I—Mr. Hibbard said to me: "You should have seen that fire last night; it was an amazing spectacle; the flames were fiercer, rose higher than I had ever seen before," and he gave me a very vivid description of it. Naturally, inasmuch as it had occurred, I regretted that I had not seen it. My interest was much excited by his description.

About half-past nine o'clock, as we were retiring, passing a north window, I noticed the reflection in the sky of another great fire; I thought at first it was that which remained of the fire of the night before, but soon saw that it was too far south for that; I stood there a few moments, and presently concluded—doubtless impressed by Mr. Hibbard's description of an hour before—that I would go out and see it—"run to a fire"—something I had not done for ten years or more. Just as I was, with a velvet house-coat I had on, I put on my hat and started.

I followed the crowd down Michigan Avenue and across Harrison Street bridge, and then turned again southward, until I came close to, but still northward and eastward, of the fire. It was even then an awful exhibition of the fury of flame, uncontrolled. I retired before it, as it moved from house to house, continually spreading, and a great stillness was upon the crowds who had gathered; nothing was audible but the roar of the flames and the crackling of the timbers and sheathing of the houses. At that time I perceived one house, which must have been fifty feet by seventy feet, two stories high, with a sort of an attic—a very fine house, one of the best of those days—and as I remember near if not upon Harrison Street. From curiosity, I timed the burning of that house from the mo-

ment the cornice began to smoke—for it took fire from the top—until there was not a particle of the woodwork of the structure left, and it was all woodwork except the foundation; it took, it seems scarcely credible, just eight minutes to burn; just eight minutes until there was nothing left but a heap of ashes. The wind was high, very high, from the southwest. I went along with the crowd, retreating before the fire, burning clapboards and smaller stuff carried high over our heads, or falling about us, the air being filled with the glowing particles that were carried on the wind, now risen to a heavy gale. The heat was dreadful; the heat of both air and fire.

By the time we reached Van Buren Street bridge, or near it, the whole air was filled, as I have said, with the movable burning embers, and with hundreds—thousands—of larger pieces of burning material that had been wrenched away by the wind, and were being hurled along through space, northeasterly, toward our office, a mile away. I perceived here in the crowd Mr. B. F. Haddock, an old friend and client of ours, as we were struggling across Van Buren Street bridge, and I said to him (he was the only one with whom I spoke that night until I arrived at my office): "I am afraid that these embers, driven by the wind, will set fire to the roofs or curtains or screens in front of our buildings down town, and those buildings will be set on fire." He did not think it possible, but I made up my mind that our office building was in danger from that cause. The great projecting cornices that were in those days all woodwork, the casings about the windows and the window screens or awnings, would be easily set on fire, and when any of these should catch, anything—everything—might be apprehended; so I started for the office, resolved to cut down our awnings.

Our office—of Shortall & Hoard, Conveyancers—was in the building on the northeast corner of Washington Street and Clark Street, directly opposite the Court-House and County Record office. I tried to find the janitor, but failed. It was as quiet as the grave there at that time. I broke open the office door and got inside, and began to cut down the awnings upon which the embers were already falling, and the fire was approaching rapidly. At this time a very curious thing occurred: a sudden jet of flame appeared to rise, as I judged, about Lake Street, near La Salle Street, a sudden bursting out of flame, out of the darkness of the night—and I thought something had been set on fire by those flying embers, as I had expected. I did not have time to watch its development—I was too busy with my own affairs.

But to resume; I got our awnings cut down, and they fell to the ground, but I found the work done of no value, for all the front windows of the building being supplied with awnings, the removal of our half-dozen was useless. I tried again to find the janitor to help me, but again failed. Then I gave up the thought of saving the building, and made up my mind that I would get a truck and get out my books, if I could. The street was now filled with streams of people; all sorts of vehicles, trucks, wagons, were flying by us, all going northward; it seemed that everybody was driving northward, or being driven, by the fire behind them.

It did not seem possible even then that the fire could cross the river—the South Branch, half-a-mile away—it could not be, unless it should have leaped, and fallen so, by the mode I have suggested, that is, by the setting fire to awnings or cornices by the dropping embers. I stood down on the street in front of our door, and I engaged, I am sure, fifteen trucks—stopped them as they were flying northward, filled with all sorts of household stuff, beds and bureaus, chairs and clothing, people even, the old and helpless. I engaged them one by one to

come back to me; not one of them returned. I offered them any price they demanded. The fact was they were largely taken forcible possession of by people who were in dire distress, who insisted that they should carry their goods and little things to a place of safety.

By this time I became convinced that I must act at once, and that it was rather dangerous to risk the return of any of those truckmen; when my friend, Mr. J. Young Scammon, rode by on a horse, and I said to him: "Mr. Scammon, I am afraid we are all going to burn up." (At this time, I may say that several of the old clerks employed in our office were gathering about the entrance to the office—all faithful friends—ready to help in the endeavor to save our Records, a great mass of heavy volumes in which were entered all matters pertaining to our land titles, and from which we make our digests or abstracts.) Mr. Scammon said: "Why, Shortall, you have no idea that the fire will get as far as this?" I said: "I am very much afraid it will, Mr. Scammon, and I wish you would do me the favor to ride over to Parmelee's stables, and ask him to send me a couple of his largest wagons." "Oh," said he, "I think you are mistaken, but I will give you the horse if you wish, and you ride over." It was kind of him, but I said I did not dare to leave my office, hoping some of the trucks would return, and possibly our little force would scatter in my absence, so I waited. At one time during these moments, that seemed as years, a most providential thing occurred, well worth considering. I tried to get into the Court-House at its eastern door—with the intention of carrying our books in for safety, never dreaming of the possibility of its destruction, a large stone building, isolated as it was. I found that east door locked, and I could not get the key. Had I found it all our books would have shared the fate of the Public Records they duplicated.

Just then Mr. James W. Nye, who was in the hardware house of Hibbard &

Spencer, came up and said: "Mr. Shortall, what are you going to do? Are you going to get your books out?" "I want to," I said; "that is what I am here for, and we must have a truck, or we are all lost." He said, "You stand here on Clark Street, and I will go around the corner on Washington Street and we will hire or take the first man with a wagon who passes by." That was practical and timely help. I waited there, and Mr. Nye went around on Washington Street. In a few minutes he called to me. I hastened to him, and found him holding an expressman's horse by the bit, while the driver was mad all through, as was natural, but useless under the pressure. I soon had the horse's head myself; and the driver being now under some subjection, I released Mr. Nye, with much gratitude, from his position. Before going he handed me a revolver he had in his pocket, and said I might want to use it. I told the man there was no use in his struggling; we should hold the horse and wagon; would release him if he desired; but the horse and wagon we must have.

So I backed the horse up to the side entrance of the building on Washington Street. As soon as the clerks saw this, they began to bring down the books from the office, and soon the wagon, which was a small one and weak, was as full as it could be, and yet not one-fifth of the books we desired to save were down. It was a trying moment.

Just then our friend, Mr. John L. Stockton came up with a double team large truck; I did not know him, he was so black and grimy with smoke, cinders and dust. He said: "John, this is what you want; I have been trying to find one of our teams for you for the last hour." Curiously as I afterward found, this was one of the men I engaged hours before to come back to me—but the Messrs. Stockton had given instructions to these men—all of them (they were in the transportation business), to go out with their teams and save and help everybody they could. This was a team and truck he had at last found, and brought around to us; of course it took but a few moments to unload the wagon, and get the books piled up snugly and carefully on the new god-send, as I deemed it. I gave the expressman \$5 for his five minutes—that was about the time he was in our possession—and dismissed him with thanks.

It was now about 1:30 a. m. or 2 o'clock. At that time the air was full of the fire, sweeping toward and all about us, and of cinders that fell upon horses and drivers and on the books which I was stowing away

snugly in the wagon; it was a perfect rain of fire. No description is adequate, and yet so wrought up was I that I did not feel it, barely was conscious of it, while I brushed the burning cinders off the books, and occasionally shook myself, to keep free. We then continued bringing the books down from the office, and the various portfolios and material, and so with my aides I got everything out except a lot of the labor-saving memoranda that we had made in all the years preceding. But the books or records themselves were all on the truck and piled up high upon it, as you may guess.

A serious difficulty occurred when it was reported that General Sheridan and some of his soldiers were down there, at the corner diagonally opposite us, about Smith & Nixon's building (where the Opera House Block is now)—to blow up the building, to stop the fire if possible. That was a fact that filled the driver of our truck with alarm, and he said he'd be damned if he would consent to be blown up for all the people in the city; and I threatened him, but did not blame him. There was no cessation of our work, whatever danger might impend. The men kept steadily on carrying the books down, but the driver would start up his horses every other minute, and when I threatened, and in earnest, too, he would stop, and then start and stop again, and so on through that dreadful time, until the last load of books that came out of the office—and they came out only when the fire was coming up through the floor of the office, from Back & Rayner's drug store underneath—were placed on our wagon a block away from the door, to which point we had thus nervously, spasmodically, come.

During that last hour, the Court-House, with all its contents, was burned down, and the bell came down through the floor of the belfry, and on down, crashing through one floor after another to the bottom; and fell within a few hundred feet of me, and I never heard it, the roar of the fire was so awful, and the hoarse noise of the frightened, panic-stricken crowd so great, to which was added my own great stress, so that the first I knew of it was when other people spoke of the great crash afterwards.

Then we started, all being safely stowed on the truck. There were two prisoners who had been allowed to escape from the jail (then in the Court-House) and I had one of these two on each side of my overladen truck to hold the books on. I formed the apex of the group, with my pistol, cocked still, in my pocket, and directed the truckman to drive forward through the rain of

fire as soon as possible, to get to windward of it; and we worked to eastward, and southward, through the dense crowds of people, who were fleeing toward the north, until we got finally through the fire and brought our precious books down to my house and gratefully stowed them away there in safety—in safety if the wind should continue southwest, and not change, of which there was much and natural fear.

When we arrived at home, my jail birds, the truckman and I carried the books in, piling them up in the hall, library and parlor—got them in any way. There must have been two hundred record volumes—and this I may say in parenthesis, that it took three trucks to carry those books back again, to where they were lodged after the fire, when we built our vault for them in a basement on Wabash Avenue. We lost nothing from the truck in that savage passage of wind and fire and insanity.

What streets did we take? We went down Washington Street to State Street, along State to Madison, along Madison to Wabash Avenue, Wabash Avenue to Adams Street, I think, and then over to Michigan Avenue—Michigan Avenue was full of moving, fleeing people, bent on reaching the Lake shore with their goods and lives; the buildings there were yet untouched by the fire; it had not yet worked so far eastward.

When I had gotten my books safely housed, I left them to return to the fire to help other friends—Hibbard & Spencer and others. When I returned, the fire was destroying the west side of State Street; it had gone thus far.

While I was at the office, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Hoard, my associate, came to the house to find me, and Mrs. Shortall told him that I had been gone since 9:30 o'clock. He said to my wife: "We are all ruined; our office is gone, the whole city is on fire;"—and he went on down town. While he was down town, I had carried the books up to the house, and, as I said, returned to the fire to help my friends who were in the same agony of mind I had passed through, and I did work with them, until morning.

Hoard went from my house down town, as I said, and returned in a couple of hours—about 3:30 a. m., to my house—I having come home and gone again. He said, again, "We are all ruined"—appearing to be entirely broken down—"I have been down there, and cannot get within three blocks of the office, everything is destroyed—gone utterly." As he was turning to go away Mrs. Shortall said, "Mr. Hoard, won't

you step inside?" And when he saw the library in the house, he threw up his hands and said: "My God, who has done this?" He was completely unnerved, as I said. I speak of this to show how little one could have done had he not followed the progress of the destruction as I did.

I went back again to help my neighbors, as I might be able to do, and did what I could. One incident will show the thoughtlessness of some men: Hibbard & Spencer attempted to save a lot of their fine cutlery, and, after great effort, got it carted over to that vacant space of ground, east from the avenue—the north end of the ground between Michigan Avenue and the lake—and we all worked hard to cover it up with sheet-iron and zinc plates to make it reasonably fireproof. Just as we had made it perfectly packed and secure, as we thought, some one came along with a great truck-load of boxes of tea, and the truckman insisted on unloading it in front of, and to the windward of this valuable cutlery. We all expostulated, pleaded with him. We said: "Please do not put it down there, it is so inflammable." But in spite of anything we could do, he persisted, and unloaded it there; it was not half an hour before the flames had fallen upon the tea, and not only it, but all our fine cutlery was destroyed. Fancy that heat.

Worn out, and on my way home, I sat down for a moment on the Western News Company's front doorstep on State Street—John R. Walsh then had his news store where Mandel Brothers are now—and there it was, that, for the first time, I lost my nerve. Sitting there, I saw the walls of the building just south of the First National Bank building, on the corner of Washington and State Streets, crumble as the fire swept through the building from the West. The destructibility of all material, the instability of all substance, even the most impervious, shocked me. I saw those walls crumble with the heat; they seemed to melt—slowly, steadily; one could see them moving in the process of disintegration presently sink helplessly down. I cried like a child, and it was some time before I recovered myself sufficiently to go home.

Tuesday afternoon at Madison Street, standing on a slight elevation, say the height of an omnibus, one could see the trees in Lincoln Park, two and a half miles away, with everything in the intervening space utterly destroyed. That was slightly illustrative of the superficial extent of the destruction.

JOHN G. SHORTALL.

Chicago, July, 1891.

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB



This picture was taken and sent us by Mr. Frank M. Woodruff, Assistant Curator, Chicago Academy of Science.

THE COYOTE

Out on the vast plateaus west of the Rocky Mountains and on the plains eastward to the valley of the Mississippi, lives an alert little animal which is cousin to the wolf and fox—smaller than the first and larger than the second. He is a prairie wolf, but is known by the Spanish name of coyote. (Ki-öt.)

Years ago, wolves and foxes and coyotes roamed the prairies in great numbers; but when the first settlers came to dispute their claim to the land, the wolves and foxes fled in alarm, while the less timid coyotes refused to leave their old-time playground. And here they remain to this day—often

causing the ranchman much annoyance by their raids upon his poultry-yards.

The coyotes have heavy coats of sober gray, which blend, in a singularly mysterious fashion, with the background of sand and rock, sage brush and cactus, making for them a natural protection from the hunter. In motion they are extremely lithe and quick, and their long, easy lope enables them to escape from most pursuers.

When Mr. and Mrs. Coyote wish to set up housekeeping, instead of building a home of their own, they usually prefer to hunt up a badger's den that is "to let." They always expect to make their own repairs and to enlarge

the den to suit their needs. These basement houses are skillfully hollowed out of the earth and are provided with a front and a back door, and usually, one or more openings which serve as windows or skylights. The front door is not very large and the hallway which leads into the living-room is from six to fifteen feet in length.

Each year, Mr. and Mrs. Coyote raise a family of from four to eight children—cunning little puppy coyotes which may be seen almost any day in June, playing around the den-door-yard. By August, the children are sufficiently grown to be self-supporting; and, then, they all start out into the "great open" to seek their fortunes. They soon become mighty and merciless hunters—going in packs or singly, according to the size of the game pursued. They hunt everything from deer to crustaceans. They observe no game law—resorting to foul quite as often as fair means in bringing down their prey. As many as three coyotes have been seen chasing a single jack-rabbit—a most unsportsmanlike proceeding.

The coyote's ordinary food consists of small, wild rodents—such as rabbits and prairie dogs, woodchucks, rice rats and kangaroo-rats, gophers and chipmunks, all of which are a menace to agriculture. In destroying these creatures, the coyote renders a real service to the farmer and helps to maintain the balance of nature. On the other hand, when his rightful prey is scarce or difficult to obtain, the coyote becomes a sorry thief, making surreptitious trips into the poultry-yard of a well-stocked ranch and carrying away with him some delicacy to be found there—a tender turkey or chicken, or even a young pig or calf.

The United States Government is actively interested, at present, in finding some kind of successful fence de-

vice which will protect live stock from these undesirable raids.

A curious fact about coyotes is the great variety of foodstuffs which they eat. Should the Coyote Family issue invitations to a banquet, this would probably be the menu:

MENU.

Relishes.

Cotton-tails. Cold Sliced Snake. Dried Beef.

Soups.

Clear Green Turtle. Reptile.

Fish.

All kinds in season.

Eggs.

Scrambled Turtle Eggs.

Omelette of Duck Eggs.

Assorted Bird Eggs.

Entrees.

Stuffed Chipmunk. Gopher Hash.

Quail on Toast.

Horned Toads, Rocky Mountain Style.

Wood-chuck with Ground Squirrel.

Mignon of Pig. Jack-rabbit, en surprise.

Lizard with Squirms.

Game.

Seized Antelope. Pilfered Duck.

Deer on the Run. Birds on the Wing.

Roast or Broiled.

Purloin of Lamb. Milk-fed Chicken.

Dog a la Prairie.

Turkey with Sage-brush Dressing.

Filehed Young Goose.

Salads.

Crab-meat. Grape-and-Nut.

Combination Crustacean.

Desserts.

Peaches or Apricots with Sunshine Cake.

Juniper and Mantanitzia Berries.

Melons. Prickly Pears.

Drinks.

Brook Water.

Sage Tea.



By Courtesy of Mr. Woodruff.

THE COYOTE

Blown out of the prairie in twilight and dew,
Halt bold and half timid, yet lazy all through,
Loath ever to leave, and yet fearful to stay,
He limps in the clearing, an outcast in gray.

A shade on the stubble, a ghost by the wall,
Now leaping, now limping, now risking a fall,
Lop-eared and large-jointed, but ever, alway,
A thoroughly vagabond outcast in gray.

Here, Carlo, old fellow—he's one of your kind,—
Go, seek him and bring him in out of the wind.
What! snarling, my Carlo? So even dogs may
Deny their own kin in the outcast in gray.

Well, take what you will,—though it be on the sly,
Marauding or begging—I shall not ask why,
But will call it a dole, just to help on his way
A four-footed friar in orders of gray!

—*Bret Harte.*

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

Police Officer J. C. Kramer arrested a man whom he caught in the act of beating and abusing his horse at Oakley and Milwaukee Avenues. The officer examined the horse very carefully and found it to be marked as a result of the beating. He immediately called up the Humane Society and requested their assistance in prosecuting the driver.

At the West Chicago Avenue police station, Judge Girten imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$16.50, against the defendant, which was paid.

Animal Record 76; Case 354.

Mounted Officer William O'Brien stopped a wagon loaded with sheep at Lake and Dearborn Streets.

Two humane officers were sent to the place in question and found thirteen sheep in a small open express wagon. Their hind and fore legs were tied together, and they were piled one on top of the other. Their wool was two and a half inches long, and as it was extremely hot weather, the sheep were suffering severely from the heat—particularly those on the bottom of the wagon. The wagon had been standing in the sun some time. The officers had it taken to a livery stable, nearby. The sheep were unloaded and placed in a box stall. Before doing this, however, their legs were untied, the ropes being cut away, and they were given water and hay. The two men in charge of the wagon were

locked up at the Harrison Street police station.

On the following morning, Judge Decker at the Harrison Street police court imposed fines of \$5.00 and \$3.00 and costs against the defendants, with the understanding that they were to pay the expenses at the livery stable in addition, and to provide a large wagon and better facilities for transferring the sheep. The fines and costs in these cases amounted in all to \$25.00. The defendants having paid their fine procured a larger wagon and transferred the sheep in a humane manner.

Animal Record 76; Case 505.

A humane officer, while on the way to examine a horse at Market and Washington Streets, discovered a boy about 19 years of age in the act of overdriving a black horse. The horse in consequence was panting hard and very much exhausted. On further examination, a raw sore on the left shoulder and another sore on the left side were discovered, upon one of which the trace was bearing.

The driver was arrested and a search made for the owner. He was found after a few hours and on the following day was taken into court and fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$11.50. The case against the driver was dismissed. The owner was a poor man and had difficulty in paying his fine.

Animal Record 76; Case 377.

Officer Perring, of the Thirty-ninth Precinct, stopped a large sorrel horse at Clybourn Avenue and Blackhawk Street, thin in flesh, lame in right hind leg, and also having several sores on its shoulders and body. The horse was one of a team attached to a garbage wagon, which was heavily loaded. The 39th Precinct station called up the Society's office, and an officer was immediately sent to assist Officer Perring. The team was unhitched from the wagon, and the horse referred to was placed in a nearby barn.

The driver was taken to the station and locked up.

On the trial of the case at the East Chicago Avenue police station before Judge Maxwell it appeared that the driver of the team was responsible and not the owner. The driver had not reported the condition of this horse to the manager, and it was therefore impossible that the manager could have knowledge of the horse's condition. The driver was fined \$10.00 and costs, which was subsequently reduced to \$5.00 and costs, which was paid by the driver.
Animal Record 76; Case 376.

About four o'clock one afternoon, the Society was called upon to send an officer to Berwyn, Illinois, to examine a team of horses held there by A. S. Piper, Marshal of Berwyn, on complaint of a citizen.

On arriving at Berwyn our officer found a team of horses, consisting of a dark bay and a light bay, attached to a wagon used for hauling ice cream from the city to suburban towns. The dark bay horse had a sore on each shoulder, irritated by the harness. The light bay horse was worn out and thoroughly exhausted. The driver was arrested then and there and a warrant sworn out for the arrest of the

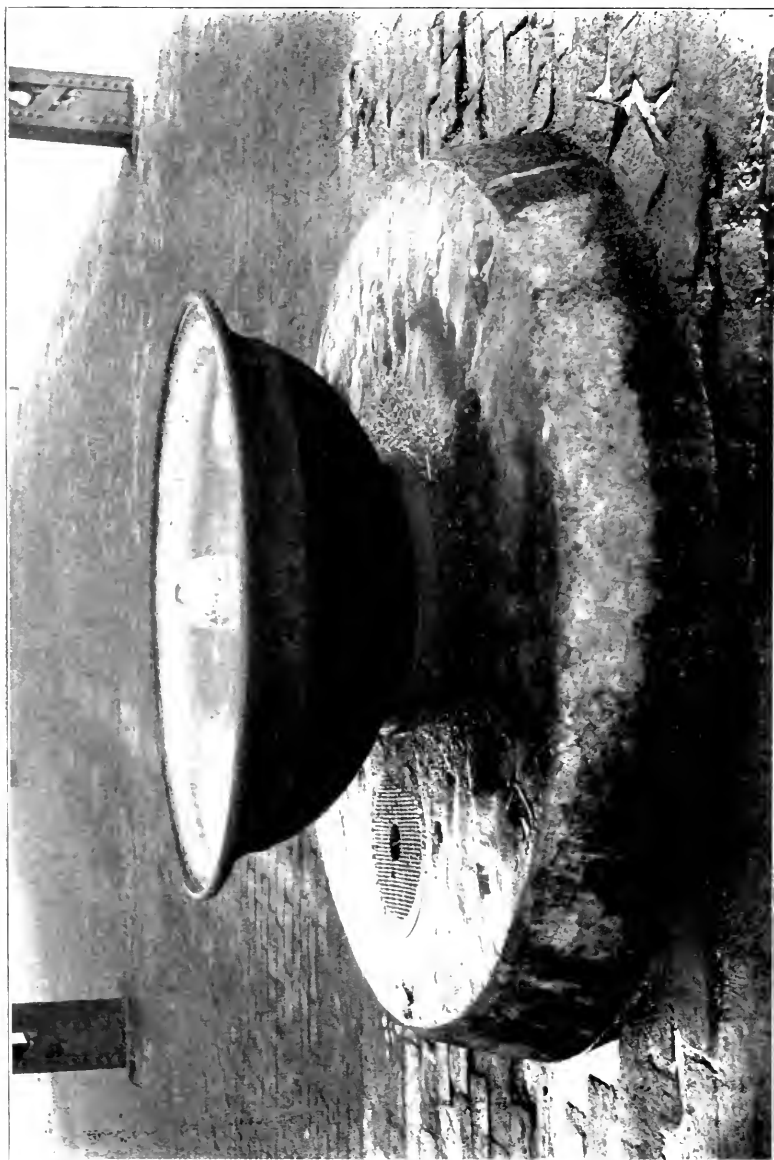
barn boss, who was arrested later in the evening by Marshal Piper. The horses after being rested were walked to the barn of the owner at 47th and Kinzie Streets, Chicago.

The driver and the barn boss appeared before Justice Jonathan on the following day. The barn boss was fined \$25.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$33.10. The case against the driver was dismissed.
Animal Record 76; Case 411.

The South Chicago police station notified the Society that Police Officer Sullivan had arrested a man for cruelly beating a blind horse with a two by four board, thereby injuring it severely, and requested the assistance of a humane officer in the matter.

An officer of the Society examined the animal in question, an old blind mare, and found a large cut over the right eye about two inches long, apparently having been made by a sharp instrument. The horse was otherwise suffering and too weak to stand on its feet. The horse was humanely destroyed. It was discovered that another man had also taken part in the beating of this poor animal, and after some search he was located and placed under arrest.

Both cases were called for trial before Judge Torrison at the South Chicago police court. The cases were contested on behalf of the defendants. Although many witnesses appeared for the defendants and testified that the injury to the animal occurred while it was down in the barn, the cut over the eye being caused by the animal bumping its head against the sides of the stall, Judge Torrison nevertheless imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs against one of the defendants, amounting in all to \$18.50. The fine was paid.
Animal Record 76; Case 548.



Recently Erected Fountain at Market Street, between Madison and Washington Streets.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. III.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

No. 11.

RECENT FOUNTAIN WORK

The activity of the Society with regard to the installation of fountains during the present summer season is worthy of attention, especially in view of the fact that there has been considerable newspaper comment on the apparent lack of facilities for watering horses in the loop district of Chicago during the hot days of summer.

In the loop district, fountains for horses are objectionable owing to the fact that they interfere with the rules and regulations established by the police for the moving of traffic. A location in this district, excepting one away from the line of traffic, would cause congestion and traffic would, in consequence, be impeded instead of facilitated. It is difficult for this reason to procure a location and besides it requires money not only to build but to maintain fountains.

The Society has fountains scattered along the thoroughfares North, South and West, enabling horses going into and out of the loop district from all directions to find water within a mile of the loop. Two fountains, in the loop district, were shut down this season at the request of the Chief of Police. One fountain located on the east side of the Board of Trade Building, caused congestion and blocked the heavy traffic coming and going from the railway yards of the Rock Island Depot. This fountain could be shut down without great inconven-

ience, owing to the fact that there was another fountain on the west side of the Board of Trade Building which was kept running all summer. The fountain located on Michigan Avenue near the corner of Washington Street, at the fire station, was objected to for the reason that any congestion at that point interfered with the fire department in its efforts to get out of the building quickly when called to a fire. It is hoped, however, that another location nearby can be procured for this fountain, which will not conflict with traffic rules or regulations, and the aid of the Chief of Police, Mr. Shippy, and Captain Healy, of the Mounted Squad, has been offered in this behalf.

On June 23rd, a fountain was erected at 79th and Halsted Streets, on property owned by Mr. Thomas G. McNally. This location is an especially suitable one for a fountain. The traffic at this point is heavy. It is on the main thoroughfare to Morgan Park, Blue Island and several cemeteries located just outside the city limits. It is also a transfer point for passenger traffic, and the water is appreciated by human beings as well as by the animals.

On July 9th, a fountain was erected and completed at 5528 Lake Avenue. The location therefor was given by Mr. W. M. Hoyt. Mrs. O. L. Munger, Second Vice-President of the Hyde Park Betterment League, through whose efforts the fountain

was erected, has written a short sketch which will appear in another part of this paper, and which contains all the information pertaining to this fountain.

In the month of June, fire destroyed a huge elevator at 13th and Lumber Streets in the yards of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company and with the destruction of the elevator the water supply was cut off, which had been relied upon to quench the thirst of the thousands of horses used in hauling at this point. In order to give immediate relief, the Society obtained permission from the city to tap two water plugs, located in the yards, and provided a condenser, hose and water trough. The matter of regulating the water supply so as to prevent waste was committed to the charge of Mr. Harry Platt, who, as superintendent of a large coal company located at this spot, has always manifested an interest in the welfare of the horses and has been helpful to the Society. He was "the man on the job." The necessity for water at this point immediately raised the question of the possibility of procuring a location from the railroad company and erecting a permanent fountain, giving an abundant supply of water. With that object in view, on June 20th the Society wrote the following letter to Mr. John N. Faithorn, Receiver for the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company:

"At Lumber and Thirteenth Streets, at the foot of the incline running from Twelfth Street into the railroad yards, a fountain is sorely needed to supply water to the large number of horses hauling at that point. The recent fire has left the place in question absolutely without water, so far as the horses are concerned.

"In order to relieve the water famine, our Society secured a permit from the city which enables it to tap the

two water plugs there and to give immediate relief.

"Our Society writes to you for permission to place a fountain for horses at a location at the foot of Lumber Street and Thirteenth Street, which will not interfere or obstruct traffic, and which will be in close proximity to the city water pipes. The Society will, of course, have to get a permit from the city to use the water, and will also have to raise the money in some way or another to pay the cost of erecting this fountain. If the railroad company should see its way clear to give us any help in this direction, it would also be very much appreciated, as you know the traffic that goes up that incline is tremendous, and the number of horses that pass this place during the day is large.

"A fountain located at the foot of the incline about twenty or more feet west of the roadway and out of the line of traffic going in different directions, would do an immense amount of good, and there are few locations in the city more advantageous for a fountain supplying running water for animals.

"Will you kindly give this matter your consideration and communicate with the Society as soon as convenient, in order that the Society may hasten to completion a fountain, if permission to do so can be had."

Mr. Faithorn wrote in reply to this letter on June 23rd as follows:

"Your letter of the 20th instant was received during my absence; in which letter was contained suggestion in regard to the locating of a water fountain for horses at Lumber and Thirteenth Streets.

"I will offer no objection to the location of a fountain at point suggested by you, simply asking you, however, to confer with the Chief Engineer of this Company, Mr. E. N. Layfield, and

arrange with him for such actual point of location.

"With respect to the other feature you speak of, namely, assistance in providing for the expense of this fountain, I would be pleased, as Receiver of this Company, to contribute \$50.00, which I shall be glad to pay when the fountain is erected."

The Secretary of the Society met the Chief Engineer of the Company without delay, and selected a location for the fountain. The work was immediately started and on July 24th, the fountain was completed. This fountain is different in design and pattern from the fountains heretofore erected by the Society. It consists of a large circular basin about five feet in diameter, large enough to accommodate eight horses at one time; it stands on a concrete base, under which is a pit walled with brick on all sides large enough to enable the plumber to work on the pipe connections. It is doubtful whether there is another fountain anywhere in the City of Chicago that is more appreciated and does better service than this one at Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.

The complete cost of the fountain was \$198.00, which includes the cost of construction; \$50.00 of this was contributed by Mr. John N. Faithorn, as Receiver of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, and the balance by the Illinois Humane Society.

For many years the Society has had a fountain in operation under the elevated structure on Market Street, between Washington and Randolph Streets. The team owners, through Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary of the Team Owners' Association, suggested that a larger fountain available on all sides and giving more water would be an improvement. The Teamsters' Union also suggested to the Society the importance of Market

Street as a location for a fountain and the continuous service of the present fountain, all the year round. In order to comply with these suggestions the Society had cast a circular bowl similar in pattern and design to the one erected at Lumber and Thirteenth Streets, intending to replace the fountain doing service at present with this new and larger one. About the same time it was thought advisable to erect another fountain on Market Street in the block south if a location could be procured therefor from the city. With that object in view on July 15th, Mr. Cavanagh and the Secretary called upon Mr. Hanberg, Commissioner of Public Works, who manifested a desire to co-operate with the Society in this undertaking. On the following day Mr. Michael Kenna, Alderman of the First Ward, was visited and promised his coöperation, and on July 17th, at an adjourned meeting of the City Council he procured the following order:

"Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to issue a permit to the Illinois Humane Society to erect and maintain a public drinking fountain for horses under the elevated structure on Market Street, between Madison and Washington Streets. Said fountain shall be erected and maintained in accordance with all rules and regulations of the Department of Public Works. This privilege shall be subject to termination by the Mayor at any time in his discretion."

Having gotten along this far in the matter of the erection of this fountain, the next important step was to procure the money. This was donated to this Society without delay and to facilitate the work by Mr. John L. Shortall, President, who was interested in procuring relief for the horses. On August 20th, the fountain was completed and running for a short

time. On the following day it commenced to run continuously, and is much appreciated by the team owners in the locality. The fountain rests on a concrete foundation; under this is a pit walled with brick on all sides, leaving the pipes leading to and from the fountain accessible for all purposes. The design and construction is the same as that of the fountain at Lumber and Thirteenth Streets.

On July 15th, the Society shipped to the Borough of Ford City, Pennsylvania, three cast iron water fountains, similar in pattern and design to those in general use by the Society. On August 10th, at the request of Mrs. A. B. Chapman, Chairman of Humane Board, Kalama, Washington, it shipped a cast iron fountain to Kalama, Washington, in care of the Hon. A. L. Watson, Mayor. On August 29th, at the request of William J. Tobin, one of the Board of Trustees, it shipped to the Village of North Milwaukee, Wisconsin, one of its cast iron water fountains.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAIN IN HYDE PARK

By JULIA L. MUNGER.

For a year or more, the Hyde Park Betterment League had been petitioning the Humane Society to erect one of its fountains on Lake Avenue. It became known to us after a time that the Humane Society had no especial fund for fountain purposes. We realized that it must seem to the officers of the society as if the suburb of Hyde Park should itself be able to contribute the \$125 required for one of the very practical fountains which the Humane Society designs, erects and maintains when the first cost has been met. At a meeting of the Hyde Park Betterment League held on May twenty-fifth

a fountain committee was appointed. In another month, the funds were in sight and by the middle of July, the fountain was literally "in running order," since when, it is in almost constant use, the exceptional heat of the season increasing its patronage. One of the League members counted eight men and boys, six little girls, and six horses drinking from the fountain in less than seven minutes, one hot July afternoon.

Comparatively few teams came into the block formerly, but it seems evident that drivers are now going a little out of their way to give their horses a drink at this fountain—which stands high enough so that a humanely-checked horse need not be unchecked and the driver need not leave his seat unless he, also, wishes to refresh himself with the running water. The watering troughs in front of saloons a block north and south are, on the other hand, low and usually befouled. Neighborhood people smile when they speak of the fountain. One woman said, "It is so nice to see the birds play in the water!" One does not look for birds in this treeless saloon block. At the lowest of the three basins the need of cats and dogs for water is met, also. Since the water is flowing all the time and it is not necessary to touch the aluminum cup with one's lips, no one need be too fastidious to drink at this public place.

As, in some slight degree at least, an offset to the numerous saloons of the street, the value of the fountain is evident. There are men enough for whom the saloon will have its too often fatal attraction, no matter what substitutes are furnished. It is not, however, right that a man should have no choice between going a-thirst and purchasing a drink at a bar.

The fountain stands just opposite the starting place of the Jackson Park cars and in front of 5528 Lake Avenue

where a model apartment building for colored people is to be erected.

Perhaps the most gratifying fact in connection with the fountain is that it is the result of coöperation among various organizations. Ten churches are represented in the membership of the League and practically all are contributing their quota, averaging about nine dollars each—Catholics, Christian Scientists, Unitarians, Union Evangelical, Episcopalians, etc. So that the fountain may be looked upon as a gift of the Hyde Park and Kenwood churches to the least favored block of the region. It must be added that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union offered us \$5, and then ten dollars came to us in such a way that it might be looked upon as a contribution from the University which has always been represented in our membership.

The League having done the work involved and making the largest single contribution to the enterprise, assumes the greatest share of the credit in the inscription placed on the fountain, which reads "Erected by the Hyde Park Betterment League and their friends." The cost of the brass plate and engraving added five dollars to the \$125 spent for casting and installing the fountain.

The Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal Church has placed one of the humane fountains on its pavement. Could there be any more practical form of applied Christianity than this? It is a good advertisement for a church as well!

I wonder if the day is not coming when it will be a common thing for Christian and "Temperance" people to place memorial fountains in honor of their departed friends instead of raising expensive monuments to them. Chicago has no greater need today than of such fountains in abundance.

ALTON SOCIETY ITEM

The Alton Branch of The Illinois Humane Society, of which Mrs. H. M. Schweppe is President, has lately had the unpleasant experience of being sued for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five (\$175.00) dollars by a Missouri corporation known as The Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company.

The company had some horses that had outlived their usefulness, and instead of having them humanely destroyed, established a colony of cripples on Bayliss Island. Mrs. Schweppe says: "During the high water, the company moved about 17 horses from Bayliss Island to Hop Hollow, a large pasture three miles above Alton in Madison County. Six of them were in such condition that the whole country about there was up in arms."

On July 3rd, Mrs. Schweppe talked with the president and agent of the Company about the condition of these horses, but could not get any satisfaction, except the information that the horses were receiving treatment, which, however, did not appear to be the treatment they needed.

On July 11th, Mrs. Schweppe, Mrs. Demuth and an officer went out to Hop Hollow and destroyed two animals that were in a hopeless condition and in great pain.

The company questioned their authority to destroy horses which had not been condemned by a veterinary surgeon and entered suit against the officers and the Branch Society for \$175.00, the alleged value of the two horses.

The case was called for trial before Justice Rose of Alton. A change of venue was taken to Justice Frank Ford. The Justice after hearing all the evidence held that the plaintiff had not made out a case against the Society and dismissed the suit.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED DURING FIRST HALF OF CURRENT YEAR

Inquiries are not infrequently made concerning the work in which the Association is engaged. There is always a great deal demanding attention. The correspondence of the office amounts to many thousands of letters a year; new humane tracts are constantly in demand and have to be prepared and seen through the press; the preparation and distribution of the Annual Report is no small task, as it involves the condensation of addresses and proceedings for a three-day meeting to about one-sixth the space necessary to actually record them; the assistance of the national organization is frequently requested in opposing cruel conditions which local humanitarians feel unable to cope with. Then there is the organizing of new societies and the pushing of the humane education campaign. This also involves the Mercy Sunday crusade. The selection of the next place for the annual meeting of the Association and the preparation of a suitable program for the occasion is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, while the collection of statistics for the national humane census also involves much work. The renewal of memberships and the extension of the list of contributors for the Association requires almost constant care and attention.

Several bills were introduced early in the last session of Congress in which humanitarians were deeply interested. Perhaps the most important of these were the several bills seeking to establish a minimum speed rate for the transportation of live stock on railroads. With a minimum speed limit of sixteen or eighteen miles an hour established by law, stock trains would be easily rushed through for the rough

average of 500 miles from one large set of stockyards to another, within the twenty-eight-hour limit, instead of being sidetracked and making but slow progress as has heretofore been the case. The government prosecutions of the railroads have brought out evidence which shows that live-stock trains have very frequently not averaged more than four to eight miles an hour during the twenty-eight hours prescribed as a time limit, during which live stock may go without food, rest and water.

This sidetracking of live stock, closely packed like sardines in slatted stock cars, exposed to fierce winds and sub-zero weather in winter and often-times to roasting temperature with suffocating conditions during the summer, constitutes one of the worst abuses now connected with stock transportation. No wonder that over 100,000 head of live stock are taken from the stock trains in the United States annually dead or mutilated. Stock trains have been almost regularly held on railroad sidetracks, exposed to the above-described conditions, for often one-fourth to one-half of the time during the twenty-eight-hour limit, while dead freight, paying better rates, has been rushed through at a much higher speed. A minimum speed limit of sixteen or eighteen miles an hour for stock trains would largely cure this evil, and the stockmen now concede that the humanitarians were right in demanding this provision in 1905 when they opposed the efforts of The Humane Association to secure such a law. Several bills were introduced, but it is impossible in this limited space to discuss their merits or the most desirable course to follow. Unquestion-

ably, the efforts of the humanitarians and stockmen can secure needed relief in this direction if they coöperate harmoniously at the next session of Congress.

This Association has devoted considerable time and money to showing the great abuses which have existed in connection with cattle ranging on the public lands of the far West. It has secured scores of photographs showing dead and dying stock scattered in great numbers over the ranges at the close of the severe winter of 1906-7. We have shown that hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of live stock perish on the ranges each year from starvation and exposure. They died long, lingering deaths, often with the blood actually freezing in their throats. Range stock is turned out in vast numbers to shift for themselves during all the winter months, without any water whatever and with only such dead grass as can be dug up by the cattle themselves from under the frozen snow. The ranges have been greatly overstocked. Probably the most satisfactory cure for this evil, aside from the education of an enlightened public opinion on the subject, will be to have the government authorized to regulate the leasing of public range lands. An effort has been made to secure this legislation during the recent session of Congress, but nothing was accomplished owing to the "do-nothing" policy established by the leaders. By leasing ranges overstocking will be prevented and the ruining of the grass which now results from promiscuous herding and the crowding together of too many herds on a range. IT IS EARNESTLY HOPED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL STIPULATE IN THE LEASES A PROPER SUPPLY OF WINTER FOOD, DRINK AND SHELTER FOR STOCK. The disappearance of this

range cattle industry must soon occur because of the rapid settling of new land by the homesteaders and because of the economic waste which results from the present inhuman system.

This Association has been interested in the attempt to protect elk and deer in the Northwest from death by starvation during the winter. The encroachment of settlers and great herds of sheep have used up the old feeding grounds, leaving but little for the elk and deer to live on. People living near the Yellowstone Park and in the Black Hole country agree in stating that a year ago about 40 per cent of the elk died from starvation during the winter. It is estimated by those familiar with the subject that 30,000 elk now crowd in during the winter in the above-mentioned territory, and it has become necessary for the government to expend a small sum of money in raising hay in order to save the extermination of the elk; otherwise they will follow the buffaloes. The government superintendent of Yellowstone Park is heartily in sympathy with this movement, and has already accomplished something. Only a trifling appropriation would be necessary to prevent these beautiful and interesting animals from ultimately becoming extinct. The Association has also been interested in a campaign against bull fighting along the Mexican border. It is claimed by those familiar with the subject that Mexican bull fights are only sustained because of the patronage of American tourists. It is said that they are demoralizing to the Mexicans, as their wives and children are often frightfully neglected, money being expended by the natives in connection with the bull ring that should go to support their families. The Association has prepared effective literature which will be distributed

(Continued on page 351.)

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EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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SEPTEMBER, 1908.

FOUNTAIN RELIEF WORK

This Society has long been actively interested in the erection of drinking fountains and now has in operation over sixty street fountains in the city of Chicago and has furnished, at cost, many more in other cities throughout the country.

As far back as 1877, the provision of water for men and beasts was considered one of the prime objects of the Society. To-day, after the experience of the intervening years, the Society is more than ever satisfied that there are few more practical, charitable features of the work.

The Society has always done all that its means would permit toward installing and maintaining these street fountains, and all within its power in stimulating interest in others to do likewise. It has believed the establishment of a sufficient number of foun-

tains would relieve a vast amount of suffering of the thirsty animal-multipitude and be a practical benefit to the populace.

At the present time, many organizations in Chicago,—various clubs, Outdoor Art Leagues and Improvement Associations,—are busy devising ways and means for furnishing watering-places, while the press is almost daily reminding the public of this urgent need. The general interest in the matter is most gratifying and will mean the extension of the work to the limit of the need.

This fountain work is one in which all may heartily join. Everyone,—man, woman and child,—has many opportunities for doing good at small personal outlay. None of these, perhaps, makes a stronger appeal than this fountain-relief work.

The establishing of a fountain is not a difficult matter. It may be accomplished with a comparatively small expenditure of money and effort. The actual cost of erecting one of our Society's fountains, installed complete, and ready for the turning on of the water by the City, is about \$125.00—truly, a small sum in comparison with the great good that accrues to the thousands of beneficiaries. This sum may be given by an individual or be raised by subscription in a neighborhood; by an improvement association; a church; a social or business club, or by school children.

In one of the suburban towns on the North Shore, stands a fountain where cool, clear water continuously ministers to the townspeople, travelers, horses and dogs. This fountain was made possible by the united work of twenty-five children, the average age being ten years. The fund of \$125.00 was raised by them by subscription; and rich and poor alike were given an opportunity to contribute. No do-

nation was to exceed \$5.00. Five contributions were made of that amount; ten contributions of \$2.00; twenty-five of \$1.00 each; forty of 50 cents each; one-hundred-and-twenty, in quarters; and the remaining \$5.00 was made up in dimes, nickels and pennies. It was an enterprise free to all, and resulted in a monument of usefulness. The spirit of the undertaking was most forcibly expressed in the words of an old farmer, living out on the Green Bay road, who has frequent occasion to water his horses at the children's fountain. While waiting for his thirsty team to drink, one burning August day, he was heard to say: "Well, I never made a better investment in my life than when I gave my quarter for this fountain. Every time I see a horse drink, I get that quarter's worth of satisfaction." Over two-hundred people took stock in this enterprise and not one but feels that his investment is paying handsome dividends.

To anyone interested in the fountain branch of our work, desirous of making a contribution, we would suggest that a specific gift of \$1,000.00 to the Society for such purpose, would pay for a completely installed fountain and establish a principal "Endowment Fund" sufficiently large to earn an annual income adequate to maintain the fountain from year to year. The expense of keeping a fountain in good repair and running order is itself a matter of about \$30.00 per annum. It should be understood that consent must be obtained from the property-owner for the location of the fountain; and that the City reserves the right to refuse to supply water; and an equal right to turn it off at any time it may have reason to do so.

We will be glad to confer or correspond with anyone interested. The establishing of a fountain fund would be a praiseworthy movement.

THE FOUNTAIN

Into the sunshine,
Full of the light,
Leaping and flashing
From morn till night!

Into the moonlight,
Whiter than snow,
Waving so flower-like
When the winds blow!

Into the starlight
Rushing in spray,
Happy at midnight,
Happy by day!

Ever in motion,
Blithesome and cheery,
Still climbing heavenward,
Never weary;

Glad of all weathers,
Still seeming best,
Upward or downward,
Motion thy rest;

Full of a nature
Nothing can tame,
Changed every moment,
Ever the same;

Ceaseless aspiring,
Ceaseless content,
Darkness or sunshine
Thy element;

Glorious fountain!
Let my heart be
Fresh, changeful, constant,
Upward, like thee!

—James Russell Lowell.

We publish the following letter, relative to the "State Board System," from Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, of the New York Society, believing the Eastern viewpoint on this subject will be of interest to our readers.

An exchange of ideas upon all matters pertaining to humane work is part of the mission of the "Advocate."

Editor "Humane Advocate."

Dear Madam: I have read your excellent editorial on the "State Board System" in the Humane Advocate for July, 1908, and beg to compliment you on so forcefully setting forth the relation of the Humane Society of today to the organization of the last generation. Our societies have grown

in the nature of their work as well as in size and new conditions have necessitated many departures from old ways and ideas. But few States of the Union have adopted statutes organizing State Boards of Humane Societies, and although Colorado, to whose state organization you refer, is doing excellent work, the secretary of the society for that State admits that its usefulness is impaired because of its inability to secure sufficient funds from the State which gave it being and which charges it with the responsibility of the conduct of its work. In States having sparsely settled communities, the State organization seems to be the only authority properly to direct, through competent representatives, the application of laws for the protection of children and animals, but no society crippled financially can undertake to do a work beyond its physical ability. This fundamental necessity is as important as having sympathetic and competent men in command.

There are, however, many objections to the organization of State bodies in States having large settled communities, any one of which could support and maintain a humane society with but little public expense.

The Wisconsin Humane Society has organized numerous branches throughout that State, each subject to the direction of its own board, and each maintained principally by the community within which it operates. These societies limit their activities to a given county or district and are thus able to centralize all their energies. The leading citizens are the directors and members of such societies and a favorable public sentiment is generated and developed in greater volume than could be expected where the entire State work is directed from a headquarters frequently several hundred miles away from the scene of ac-

tion. It has been found in the East, the Northwest and Southwest that interest lags where the authority is delegated to a far-away representative and that many of the societies so conducted died of inanition, resulting from political interference, incompetence and lack of careful official supervision.

This Society always recommends that new organizations incorporate for a given county or city. The subject is then properly agitated and influential individuals interested therein. There then follows a natural development in which, when it can, this Society participates, furnishing legal information, blank forms, and copies of laws enacted as a result of the experience of those who blazed the trail in humane endeavor forty years ago, through a moral thicket theretofore considered impenetrable. Humane societies are organizing at the rate of one a week throughout the States and all of the most effective are those incorporated for activity in given quarters—*not* state societies.

Yours very respectfully,

E. FELLOWS JENKINS.

Sec'y and Supt.

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Every man feels instinctively that all
the beautiful sentiments in the world
weigh less than a single lovely action.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

SKETCH AND REPORT OF THE EL PASO HUMANE SOCIETY

BY J. FLOYD NEFF

The El Paso Humane Society was organized June 3, 1888, in the City Hall of Colorado Springs, a charter being granted by the Colorado Humane Society. The work of the Society was done chiefly by volunteer officers until March 1, 1905, when a regular officer was employed to devote his entire time to the work in this County.

Great credit is due Mrs. F. W. Goddard, now President of the Society, and Mr. Francis B. Hill, who for sixteen years was the secretary and most active officer in the Society. It was through his efforts that live bird shooting from traps was made unlawful in Colorado, and humane education aided by thus stopping one of the most cruel of sports.

Mrs. Goddard is the one we always depend upon to do things that need to be done, and she is one of the best friends the dumb brute ever had. Through her efforts, the dog-catcher is not seen on our streets and the shooting of dogs by officers and others is unknown in Colorado Springs. We have a plan which not only protects the loyal friend of man but prevents the demoralizing spectacle of a dumb animal being killed in a public place. All dogs seized are now taken in charge by the humane officer and homes are found for many of them on ranches; while those which have to be destroyed are taken out of the city and destroyed in a humane manner.

There are over five hundred burros and two hundred saddle horses in and around Colorado Springs at the different points of interest which are visited by thousands of tourists, annually, and these animals are inspected once every two weeks to see that they

are not worked when out of condition and that their backs are free from saddle-sores.

The burro, though very faithful, is stubborn and slow, and he receives many a blow that he does not deserve, simply because his rider does not understand him. This caused the officer a great deal of trouble until it was arranged that a guide should go with all parties riding burros; and these guides are now responsible for the condition of the animals in their charge.

We also have to watch very closely to see that the animals are not abused by people from the East who do not stop to consider that they are in a mountainous country, where it is all up and down hill and that an animal cannot stand here what it can in the East where the roads are level and the altitude not so great.

I am frequently asked why I do not have more cases in court, and the newspaper reporters ask why I do not give them more stories. My answer is simply this: our office is not trying to make a record in courts and newspapers, but is endeavoring to show people that the damage they do an animal by beating and overworking it, or by working it when lame and not in fit condition only decreases its working-value, and, in a short time, makes it absolutely worthless, when it has to be replaced by another, thus causing needless expense to the owner.

Furthermore, I am very careful about the cases I take to court, as I believe it does more harm to the cause and objects of the Society to lose one case than can be gained by winning two. Many cases which could, undoubtedly, be won, are not taken into

court, for the reason that the innocent families of the offenders would suffer, were a fine or period in jail imposed; while the point is really gained when the officer is given an opportunity to talk to the offenders and warn them against a repetition of the offense.

Report January 1, 1908, to July 1, 1908.

Cases handled	291
Men	14
Women	29
Children	110
Boys	58
Girls	52
Cattle	17
Horses, Mules and Burros.....	156
Dogs and other small animals....	36
Birds	3
Poultry	15
Horses ordered out of harness....	76
Warnings given	194
Animals destroyed	34

- Horses, 11.
- Mules, 3.
- Cattle, 2.
- Dogs, 17.
- Others, 1.

Animals poisoned: cases of poison-	
ing of animals investigated.....	11
Non-support cases	14
Court cases	17
Court cases won.....	17
Children sent to homes.....	12
Dairies investigated	6
Cattle at the six dairies examined.	329
Cases that needed no investigation.	15

Respectfully submitted.
J. FLOYD NEFF, Officer.

God made all the creatures, and gave them our love and our fear.
To give sign we and they are his children, one family here.

ROBERT BROWNING.

HATS MAKE HORSES HOTTER

Hats for horses are a delusion, from a humanitarian standpoint, judging from certain experiments recently conducted by a French scientist of eminence, the Baron Henry d'Anchald. He has taken the trouble to apply a series of thermometric tests, which showed that such headgear makes the animals hotter.

The experiments were made with three horses under varying conditions—at rest in shade and in sunshine, and trotting. A clinical thermometer was used to record the temperatures. In the shady open the mercury stood at 79 degrees Fahrenheit during all of the trials.

It was found that under these conditions, when the horses were standing still in the sun, the temperature beneath their forelocks, if they were bareheaded, was 86 degrees. If, however, straw hats were put on the animals, the thermometers so adjusted rose to 98 degrees; and, if they wore bonnets of canvas or other cloth, the temperature reached 103 degrees.

The inference drawn was that the hat serves to inclose an empty space, in which the confined air is raised to a high heat. Hence the horse's head is much hotter than when left bare. Inasmuch as not only individuals but humane societies have interested themselves in affording such protection to the equine beast, the definite information on the subject furnished by Baron d'Anchald is of obvious practical usefulness.

Similar experiments with the same horses trotting in the sun (the mercury in the shade standing at 79 degrees) showed that the temperature beneath the forelock of each bareheaded animal was 83 degrees. Beneath straw hats it was 91 degrees, and under cloth hats it rose to 103 degrees Fahrenheit.

The baron, in drawing his conclusions, argues that horses are much better off without hats or umbrellas. It is a better plan, in the country, to protect their heads with leafy boughs, and in the city to wet their foreheads frequently in hot weather.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 345.)

to American tourists about to enter Mexico from the United States.

This Association has recently protested vigorously against a long-distance horse race which it was proposed to have from Ogden, Utah, to Denver, Colo. At our request the Governor of Utah forbade the race. The Governor of Idaho also prohibited the race in his State. Yellow journalism secured the assent, or agreement of non-interference, on the part of the Governors of Wyoming and Colorado, and the race was run. As we become civilized such brutal exhibitions will certainly be eliminated. They can only result in cruelty and suffering. Long-distance horse races were long since banished from public race courses in civilized lands.

We have had some considerable correspondence in seeking to aid the Department of Agriculture to secure a Congressional appropriation with which to secure evidence for the prosecution of cases of cruelty resulting from violation of the twenty-eight-hour limit in live stock transportation. This has been accomplished, and Secretary Wilson will undoubtedly add to the twelve hundred cases where prosecutions have already been begun, and where many convictions and heavy fines have resulted.

The Association is seeking to aid in the extension of probation work for children and the organization of work-horse parades for the protection of these noble domestic animals. We should like to be authorized to offer a prize of \$500 for the best text-books for teaching humanity in the public schools of the United States. Twelve States already have compulsory humane education laws.

Through the earnest labors of Mr. Henry Bergh, chairman of a commit-

tee of this Association on the Humane Slaughtering of Animals, the problem of the most humane method of killing food animals seems about solved, and it is believed that a great reform in this direction will soon take place all over the world as the result of this work.

A considerable number of new humane societies have been organized through the efforts of the Association and many more will be added before the next annual meeting. Prizes are being offered for deeds of humanity. We greatly feel the need for establishing a national humane journal and also a training school for humane workers. Lectures should also be given under the auspices of the Association, at various colleges and universities. A change is coming over the spirit in this land, and this work is being welcomed where formerly it was derided.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held in the city of New Orleans, La., on November 17, 18 and 19, 1908, and all persons interested are invited to attend. The Association is now making arrangements for an international Humane Congress to be held in the city of Washington during November, 1909. This movement has received much encouragement throughout the world. In no country is anti-cruelty work being carried on more aggressively and enthusiastically than in the United States. The anti-cruelty cause stands for mercy, justice and righteousness, in man's relations with all those helpless ones with whom he comes in contact. It represents the cycle of the virtues which are necessary for good citizenship, for it means the education of the heart and the holding up of the highest ideals of personal responsibility.

WILLIAM O. STILLMAN, *President.*
American Humane Association,
287 State Street,
Albany, N. Y.



"OLD DICK"

This picture appears in the Advocate through the kindness of Mr. J. M. Havis, the scenic photographer of Colorado, by whom it was taken and presented to us.

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB

THE BURRO

The burro is a pack-animal about half the size of a donkey,—a patient, enduring little creature,—which is much prized in the mining-camps of the West because of his useful qualities. Like the chamois, he is a born climber, with tough, sinewy legs and small, pointed hoofs, and is so sure-footed that he can safely climb where it would not be possible for a horse to go. He has the stoutest nerves imaginable and never loses his head nor grows dizzy, no matter how high up he may be.

The burro's coat is a soft, shaggy gray which makes him almost imperceptible among the shadows of the rocky cañons and mountains he climbs.

Perhaps the most noticeable and distinctive things about the burro are the size of his ears and the strength of his voice. Who would dream that a voice of such marvelous proportions could be stowed away in so small a body?—Possibly he sings "by ear"!—His lusty "hee-haw" echoes through the cañons and convincingly advertises his presence. If someone spoke of a Rocky Mountain canary-bird, you would not think that this queer singer was meant, would you? But that is his nickname, given, long ago, in jest.

If you are in a hurry, do not ride a burro! For he is as slow as he is sure and it is difficult to persuade him to move faster than a walk. But, while he is set in his ways, his stubbornness is of a thoroughly good-natured kind,—never the result of temper. He makes a capital play-fellow for children because he not only enters into the spirit of their games, but is remarkably gentle, tractable and reliable.

At the foot of the Seven Falls, in the beautiful South Cheyenne Cañon, near Colorado Springs, lives a venerable little burro, named Dick. He is

snowy white from age, having passed his forty-sixth birthday,—a rare old age for a burro,—and he is perfectly well, strong and happy.

Dick is a most interesting little burro-person, as he has had an extraordinary career. Years ago he was engaged in helping the United States Government build a signal station on the summit of Pike's Peak—the most famous mountain of the Rocky range. No railroad had been built up the side of the mountains in those days and everything for the building of the station-house, from the lumber to the nails, was carried up by burro pack-trains,—cavalcades of these patient, sure-footed beasts, which safely picked their way over the steepest, narrowest and roughest of trails. Every burro had a long plank fastened securely to each side of his pack-saddle and was so loaded with supplies that, except for his tiny hoofs, he was completely hidden from view. Seen from a distance, it must have looked like a procession of animated tool-chests and planing-mills walking up the mountain-side!

Dick was one of the pack and he was trudging patiently back and forth,—up and down the mountain with work-supplies and provisions when Helen Hunt Jackson, the noted writer, became acquainted with him and took a great fancy to the little fellow. Mrs. Jackson loved animals dearly and could not bear to think that old Dick—with his long record of splendid service behind him,—should be made to work hard in his old age. So, she bought him and gave him to the management of South Cheyenne Cañon with the understanding that he should spend the remainder of his days in comfort and freedom,—resting in the warm sunshine and dreaming, it may be, of the gallant part he once had in the world's work.

AJAX, THE BURRO-SOLDIER

During our Civil War, the La Salle Rifles, a crack company of the Second Louisiana Confederate Regiment, were one day wearily climbing Boston Mountain in Arkansas. The heat was intense and the men, foot-sore with long marching, were worn out and discouraged. As they halted for noon-rest and to attack their scanty rations, one of the soldiers noticed the figures of a man and burro silhouetted against the sky on the high ridge above. "Well! There is Napoleon crossing the Alps," he exclaimed. Following the direction of his eyes, they all saw a tall, military figure, shouldering a musket and leading a shaggy little burro which was laden with an army tent, provisions and cooking utensils.

It was a novel sight in these mountain wilds, and as the stranger came nearer, the men crowded round and plied him with questions. They learned that he was a Frenchman—an officer in the French army—who had become unfortunately involved in a political intrigue which had forced him to leave his own country and seek refuge in America.

Landing in California, he heard of the war that was being waged between the North and the South and decided to enlist with the army of the Confederacy. He had no money with which to pay railroad fare,—even had he been able to pass the Federal lines; so he bought a pack-burro for a trifle, with the idea of reaching the troops by crossing New Mexico and the Indian Territory on foot. He was overjoyed to find that these soldiers were Southerners and that his journey was at an end.

The men forgot their weariness in this new interest and hustled about to get him something to eat. He refused to taste a morsel, however, until Ajax,

his faithful little burro, had had food and water. He could not say enough in praise of the animal's loyalty, affection and endurance during their long, hard trip across the plains. "Napoleon" and Ajax were immediately adopted into the ranks, and with them came a spirit of merriment and good cheer to clarify the atmosphere of gloom and depression. The soldiers never tired of the songs and stories of the Old World with which the Frenchman entertained them night after night, as they sat around the campfire, and Ajax became the pet of Company B. There was not a man among them who would not gladly have forfeited his own meal rather than let Ajax go hungry.

When the heavy Fall rains made the rude shelter provided for the animals almost untenable, little Ajax cuddled down among the men. He was as fond of them as they were of him, and if any one seemed blue or homesick, Ajax would rub his head against the poor fellow's shoulder and follow him about wistfully until he appeared more cheerful.

He seemed to know each soldier, individually, but once he made a funny mistake. The Colonel in command of the Regiment bore a striking resemblance to his master and the two men had often been mistaken for each other by the soldiers, so Ajax could hardly be blamed for doing the same thing. The Colonel was sitting in his tent, one day, when Ajax, thinking it was his master, walked in. As the Colonel's rank made such a familiarity on the part of a private an offense, he sent his orderly to the Rifles to inform them that a member of their Company was guilty of intruding upon his superior officer—a violation of the rules of the service. The men had a hearty laugh over the Colonel's joke and were pleased to have Ajax treated as one of the soldiers.

These days of peace and idleness passed quickly, however, and the time came when the La Salle Rifles again climbed the rugged steeps of Boston Mountain to meet the Federal troops upon the field of battle. With them went Ajax and his master.

At the decisive battle of Miller's Creek, the La Salle Rifles were ordered to the front. Ajax understood the bugle call as well as any one and marched along with the rest. Scarcely had the Company taken a stand when the bullets began to rain down like hail and the brave Colonel fell, wounded, from his horse.

The Federals swept everything before them,—the Confederates were completely routed. When the firing had ceased, one of the soldiers, although severely wounded himself, crept back to see if he could aid his fallen officer. To his surprise, he found Ajax already there, his nose pressed close to the Colonel's face and an appealing look in his eyes. Possibly, it was the burro's affectionate concern and his earnest effort to help his friend that aroused the Colonel from his fainting condition. At any rate, he responded to the little creature's mute appeal by clasping his arms around his shaggy neck. Slowly and carefully Ajax dragged his precious burden to the field-hospital, where, finally, the injured man was restored to health.

It was the Colonel's desire to provide a comfortable home for Ajax for the rest of his life but the burro-soldier refused to leave his comrades.

When the war was over and the remnant of the Second Louisiana Regiment went marching through the streets of New Orleans for the last time before disbandment, Ajax, with a wreath of laurel round his neck, was first and foremost in the van.

THE MOCKING-BIRD AND THE DONKEY

A mock-bird in a village
Had somehow gained the skill
To imitate the voices
Of animals at will.

And singing in his prison,
Once, at the close of day,
He gave, with great precision,
The donkey's heavy bray.

Well pleased, the mock-bird's master
Sent to the neighbors 'round,
And bade them come together
To hear that curious sound.

They came, and all were talking
In praise of what they heard,
And one delighted lady
Would fain have bought the bird.

A donkey listened sadly,
And said: "Confess I must
That these are shallow people,
And terribly unjust.

"I'm bigger than the mock-bird
And better bray than he,
Yet not a soul has uttered
A word in praise of me."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS

Little children, never give
Pain to things that feel and live;
Let the gentle robin come
For the crumbs you save at home—
As his meat you throw along
He'll repay you with a song;
Never hurt the timid hare
Peeping from her green grass lair,
Let her come and sport and play
On the lawn at close of day;
The little lark goes soaring high
To the bright windows of the sky.
Singing as if 'twere always spring,
And fluttering on an untried wing—
Oh, let him sing his happy song,
Nor do these gentle creatures wrong.
—Unknown.

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

The proprietor of a swimming school on the South side notified the Society that a boy had remained all night at the swimming school owing to the fact that his step-father had beaten him so badly that he was afraid to go home.

An officer of the Society found the boy (12 years old), who told the officer that his step-father had beaten him with a rope an inch thick and three feet long, after tying his hands behind him. The officer examined his body and limbs and found that he was marked black and blue from his neck to his knees, all around his body and on both arms. The boy was taken to the Englewood Police Station and the marks were there shown to the matron and Sergeant Cavanaugh. The officer made complaint charging the step-father with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for his arrest. The boy was taken in charge by the matron, who promised to have him in court on the following morning.

The step-father was arrested, and on the following day was fined \$25.00 and costs by Judge Lantry, after he had heard the evidence and viewed the marks on the boy.

Officer Goggin of the Visitation and Aid Society, who was present in court, recognized the boy as having been at Feehanville some years before, and suggested that he would see the mother of the boy and if she thought best, commit him to Feehanville, through the Juvenile Court.

Child Record 58; Case 809.

Sergeant Day of the 6th Precinct stopped a gray horse at 36th and Halsted Streets. It had a large sore on its back under the saddle, a sore on the right shoulder and several sores on the body. The sergeant took the driver and the horse to the station, and immediately notified the Society.

The case was called for trial the same day before Judge Scovel at the 35th and Halsted Streets police court. The owner of the horse was present in court. The driver was fined \$25.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$31.50, which was paid by the owner.

Animal Record 76; Case 772.

A citizen called the attention of the Society to a horse that had fallen on Jefferson Street between Randolph and Washington streets.

The Society immediately sent one of its officers to the place, where he found a white horse that was blind, lying in a ditch at the side of the road. There was a large raw sore on its neck about two and one-half inches in diameter. The driver told the officer that he had called the attention of the owner to the sore and to the general condition of the horse before taking it out of the barn. The horse was led back to the barn of the owner.

A warrant was sworn out for the owner's arrest by the Humane Officer, and Judge Going at the Desplaines Street police court, after hearing the evidence, fined the owner \$5.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$13.50, which was paid.

Animal Record 77; Case 251.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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OCTOBER, 1908.

No. 12.

DOGS AT LARGE

If the dog-star Sirius—supposed by the ancients to be responsible for the “dog-days”—is in any way responsible for the present deplorable condition of the dog that runs or walks on the streets or appears in public places it has become in fact a ‘shooting star.’

The activity of the police in enforcing the ordinances providing for the muzzling and unleashing of dogs has called forth angry protests and bitter denunciations from the dog owning, dog fancying public; and has been applauded and encouraged by that portion of the public that regard dogs running at large without restraint as a menace to the welfare and safety of the community.

It has been held by the courts that an owner has not the same right of property in a dog, as against the police power of the state, as he has in useful, domestic animals. The laws and ordinances invariably provide for summarily killing and destroying dogs, in the following cases: When taxable, and the tax is not paid within the fixed time; when any dog is seen chasing, worrying or wounding sheep; when any vicious or mad dog is seen running at large.

Under any circumstances, there is but a qualified property in dogs, cats and similar animals, and, in fact there may be said to be no property in them as against the police power of the state.

The contention on the part of the dog fancying public that the shooting

of dogs is entirely unnecessary and due to gross exaggeration, resulting in what is described as a mad dog scare; and that rabies, if it exist at all, cannot be contracted with fatal results by human beings save in very exceptional cases, cannot be reconciled with the opinion held by those who regard dogs running at large unmuzzled and unleashed, as dangerous. As to whether or not such opinion is well founded, I will refer you to some observations on rabies made by E. C. Schroeder, M. D. V. of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

“The disease commonly known by the name of rabies, hydrophobia, lyssa, canine madness, etc., is strictly one of the easily preventable diseases. Its communication from subject to subject depends upon actual inoculation, and its persistence among dogs and its frequent transmission to other animals and to persons are condition directly traceable to the absence of regulations of a kind commonly enforced for the suppression of other infectious diseases. The failure to adopt reasonable measures probably rests largely on a misconception of the frequency with which rabies occurs and to a great extent on a false sentiment against subjecting dogs to proper restraint.”

* * *

“Many lovers of the dog, who regard him as man’s best friend among animals, seem to believe that it is an

unjust charge against his admirable character to acknowledge that he may suffer with rabies. Their view is unreasonable, as the susceptibility of an animal to disease has no connection with its moral nature or character, and we cannot obliterate or modify facts by refusing to accept them; but, if a dangerous condition exists, we may greatly increase the amount of suffering it causes by denying and ignoring it and permitting it to operate without restraint. To admit the truth about rabies may mean that we accept a fact the existence of which is antipodal to our wishes and contrary to our sense of justice, but it is no more a criticism against the commendable attributes of the dog, through which he holds our affections, than it is an adverse criticism of man to assert that he may become affected with any one or more of a number of diseases through which he, as an individual, quite independent of his moral personality, becomes a menace to the welfare of his immediate associates and indirectly to the entire community. The dog has virtues enough to hold his place in our esteem in spite of the fact that he may be the victim of rabies, and do great harm while he is affected with this horrible disease, which deprives its subjects of all moral responsibility before the desperate agony it causes ends in death."

* * *

"When it is suggested that all dogs should wear muzzles, a great cry is raised against the cruelty of the practice; and yet no one claims that it is cruel to place a bit in a horse's mouth, harness on his body, to fasten him to a wagon or plow or something else to pull, and to allow him to go only where the driver directs without taking into consideration the horse's inclination for direction or to go at all or to stop. It is no more difficult to

accustom a dog to a muzzle than to break a horse to harness, and there is nothing cruel about either practice. Under domestication the horse is protected from numerous hardships to which he would be exposed in a wild state and is consequently more contented, and has more reasons for being so, with the relatively few exceptions of abuse to which the humane societies attend. The harness he wears is the price he pays for an assured shelter and a sufficient and continuous supply of nutritious food.

"A dog will of course resent the presence of a muzzle until he becomes accustomed to it, precisely as the horse resents the presence of harness on his body and a bit in his mouth until he has learned to wear them as quietly as most horses do the world over. In some portions of Europe dogs are required to wear muzzles when they are not otherwise restrained from biting, and they do so as naturally and quietly as horses wear harness.

"Dog owners should bear in mind that, in urban if not in rural communities, they constitute a minority, and that even among themselves many, probably the majority, realize the great need of measures for the suppression of rabies.

"The real question is not one of affection for or animosity to the canine species. The dog, in his place, under proper observation and properly restricted, is an admirable, intelligent, companionable animal. This article has been written from the viewpoint of the dog owner. The writer has owned one or more dogs as long as he can remember, and now owns six of them. They are sheltered, well nourished and contented, and are kept under conditions which insure that they shall not be an expense or a danger to the neighbors or to the community.

"The dog owner who knows what

rabies is from experience, if he has the proper consideration for his own welfare and that of his dogs, will be among the first to demand a movement for its suppression, even if this should place restrictions on the freedom of his dogs. His interest is greatest because he has the most at stake and is himself most seriously and frequently exposed to the infection."

Owing to the fear and apprehension on the part of a large portion of the community, our dog laws were amended several years ago so as to provide for the muzzling and unleashing of all dogs allowed to be at large in places where the public would be exposed to possible attack by rabid dogs. The provisions of this ordinance as amended have been enforced more rigorously during the present year than at any time since its passage. The numerous cases given to the public through the press, in which persons were bitten by dogs, accompanied by a few harrowing cases of alleged hydrophobia, and the government report on the prevalence of rabies caused public apprehension and fear which resulted in the vigilant and active enforcement of the laws on the part of the police. The Chief of Police issued the following order:

DOGS ALLOWED TO RUN AT LARGE MUST BE KEPT MUZZLED.

Office of the General
Superintendent of Police,
Chicago, Aug. 29, 1908.

TO INSPECTORS: I beg to call your attention to the following section of the Revised Municipal Code of Chicago:

Section 757. Muzzling—Penalty. No person shall cause or permit any dog owned or kept by him to run at large on any street, alley or other public place within the city, at any time, unless such dog shall be securely muzzled so as to effectually prevent it from biting any person or animal.

Any person being the owner or keeper of a dog who shall suffer such dog to run at large at any time in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars

for each offense. Every day on which such person shall suffer any dog owned or kept by him to run at large without a muzzle, after the first conviction under this section, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Nothing herein contained shall be held to require the muzzling of any dog while on private premises or while on any street, alley or other public place if such dog shall be led by a chain or in leash in such manner as to prevent such dog from biting any person or animal.

You will please instruct your subordinates to see that the above section is rigidly enforced. Notify all persons in your respective divisions owning or keeping dogs that they must keep them muzzled in accordance with the above. Also make report to this office at once of the names and addresses of any persons in your divisions who are bitten by dogs.

GEORGE M. SHIPPY,

General Superintendent of Police.

For the purpose of executing this order humanely, Mr. Shippy requested that the best shots on the force be used for this work. Unfortunately, a policeman does not always kill a dog with one shot, and in some cases has to shoot several times, causing the dog much suffering and pain before it is finally destroyed. The intention, however, is to kill it as speedily as possible. Complaints charging the police with cruelty have been frequently made to the Society, and these cases investigated in coöperation with the Chief of Police. A few cases will suffice to illustrate the nature of the complaints and the action of the police in regard thereto.

On August 28 it was stated to the Society that two police officers deliberately took a dog from the back porch of a private dwelling which was located in a yard enclosed with a board fence and having a gate which was shut; that the policeman shot the dog and kicked it into the street and that the dog being still alive, they fired four more shots into it and then went away; that after the officers left, the dog not being dead, raised itself on its two fore legs and whined and cried, and that a woman ran after

the officers and brought them back and prevailed upon them to put the dog out of its misery; that they put two more shots into the poor dog and even then left the dog still alive, and that in the doing of these things more than an hour's time was consumed. This is the complaint.

The report of the police in this case is as follows:

"The dog was between the sidewalk and the curbstone when we came along. Officer Vanatta shot the dog through the head. The dog was apparently dead and Officer Clausen dragged it to the alley and fired another shot into its head. We were then sure the dog was dead and had started away, when a woman came and said the dog was still alive. Officer Claussen then went back and fired another shot into its head."

In another case, it was stated to the Society that on September 9th a police officer was on La Salle Avenue, in the vicinity of Oak Street, shooting dogs; that he shot one dog which ran some distance howling frightfully, then dropped in front of the Mineola Building, where it continued to howl for five minutes more before it stopped; that on September 10 two dogs were shot in a similar manner.

The report of Drill-master John Bauder, in charge of this work, to the Chief of Police is as follows:

"I have the honor to report that the dogs referred to were shot and killed by Officer L. Gamber, 39th Precinct, whose report I herewith enclose.

"In shooting a dog through the brain one shot is sufficient.

"In the majority of cases where our officers shoot dogs they cannot get close enough to the dog to shoot it through the brain, and therefore are obliged to shoot it through the body at distances all the way from 15 feet to 50 yards, and then also while the

dog is running. In shooting a dog through the body it is impossible to kill it with one shot, and all dogs when shot in this manner run some distance and the officer in pursuit cannot always follow up immediately with a second shot because of the danger of bullets glancing and striking persons."

The following is Officer Gamber's report:

"On September 9, 1908, I shot a dog at 330 La Salle Avenue, and on September 10 I shot two dogs at 356 La Salle Avenue. The first dog ran about ten feet and dropped, and as soon as I could run up to it I shot him through the head, instantly killing it."

Many people contend that muzzles are cruel and barbarous instruments of torture, and that muzzled dogs cannot drink, pant or perspire, and are made nervous and excitable by the restraint, discomfort and pain produced by the muzzle. This is a proper and humane position to take so far as it concerns the comfort of the dog, if care has not been taken to see that the muzzle is properly made and fitted and is not left on the dog an unreasonable length of time, but that has nothing to do with the question before us. Dog owners should obey the laws regarding the muzzling of dogs. It should be remembered that the dog ordinance does not require the muzzling of any dog while on private premises, or while on any street, alley, or other public place, if such dog shall be led by a chain, or in leash in such manner as to prevent such dog from biting any person or animal.

If the owner properly cares for his dog, it would seem that the law should neither be burdensome to the owner nor cruel to the dog.

It is negligence per se to violate a law or an ordinance. If the dog ordinance is observed it will not be necessary for police officers to shoot any dogs. The Society regrets that so much pain and suffering is the lot of the dog whose owner fails to protect it from the rigour of this law, perhaps through negligence, merely, and perhaps for the reason that the law does not meet with his approval and therefore is ignored.

GEO. A. H. SCOTT.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

The thirty-second annual meeting of the American Humane Association will be held in New Orleans, La., on November 17, 18 and 19, 1908. The first half of the meeting will be devoted to children; the second half to animals.

WHY YOU SHOULD GO.—Because this is the only National gathering of anticruelists on this continent; because the information and inspiration derived from this conference will never be forgotten; because it will make your life more useful and practical and therefore more enjoyable; because you will meet co-workers from New England to the Pacific, and from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico; because everyone wishes to visit New Orleans at least once and enjoy its natural beauties and historic memories.

All persons are cordially invited *and urged* to attend this meeting who are interested in the betterment, or protection, or elevation of childhood, or the protection or improvement of the condition of animals, or in humane education, which only seeks to introduce the "Golden Rule" into every relation in life. Discussions are general and open to all. There is no charge of any kind made for admission or attendance. These annual meetings are held for the purpose of unifying and spreading a knowledge of humane sentiments and methods.

They form a national clearing house for progressive humane thought, suggestion and experience, for the whole country. If you are interested by all means go to New Orleans and you will never regret it.

WHERE MEETINGS WILL BE HELD.—All meetings, *except one*, will be held in the Assembly Hall of the New Hotel Denechaud, which is located on the corner of Baronne and Perdido streets. The one exception will be a large public evening meeting which will be held in "The Atheneum," corner St. Charles avenue and Clio street. This will be addressed by the Governor of Louisiana, President William O. Stillman of the American Humane Association, and other prominent speakers.

WHEN MEETINGS WILL BE HELD.—Meetings will be held morning and afternoon on Tuesday, November 17; Wednesday, November 18, and Thursday, November 19, 1908. All morning sessions will begin promptly at half past nine; all afternoon sessions promptly at half past two. The Tuesday evening session will begin at 8 p. m., and a reception will be given those attending the meeting on Wednesday evening at a place to be announced later. *It is specially requested that those who attend shall be present on time, as sessions must be called to order as scheduled in order to complete the program and as a mat-*

ter of courtesy to speakers, officers and those attending.

LENGTH OF ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS.—All addresses and papers on the program are expected to be limited to not more than twenty minutes in delivery. Not to exceed five minutes will be allowed to each speaker in the discussion following papers. These rules must be enforced so that all may have an equal opportunity. A fixed hour will be assigned to each speaker on the program for the presentation of his or her subject.

HOTEL HEADQUARTERS.—For the convenience of those attending this meeting hotel headquarters will be established at the New Hotel Denechaud, where the Convention Hall is located, so that members may meet for consultation more readily. This hotel has just been erected, and is a model, fireproof structure, well located and reasonable in charges. The hotel has a cheaper lodging house within one block. It is called "The Inn." Rooms may be secured here for \$1.00 a day and there are good and reasonable restaurants near by.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.—A bureau of Humane Information, with a person in charge of literature for distribution, will be established at the meeting, to which persons desiring special information or advice will be referred. Questions will be either answered by the persons in charge or parties will be referred to members of the Association who are specially qualified to furnish the wished for facts or advice. *We should be pleased*

to have persons send in questions which they desire answered concerning practical points in humane work. These may be sent by mail and will be either answered in open convention or referred to some practical humanitarian for reply.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Members of this Committee will be at the Hotel Denechaud to receive and assist in locating members and delegates as they arrive. A Bureau of Information will be established there and information as to boarding houses and other matters may be secured. Inquiries by mail may be addressed to Mr. Bernard C. Shields, Secretary of Joint Committee, Room 10, City Hall, New Orleans, La. The other members of this Committee are Chairman S. W. Weis, President of the local Animal Society; Vice-Chairman J. A. Blaffer, President of the local Children's Society.

SPECIAL INFORMATION AND EXCURSIONS.—An excursion will be arranged *without cost* for a trolley ride up St. Charles avenue through the residential part of the City to head of Carrollton avenue where the party will board a steamboat which will steam down the river, giving a view of the shipping, and go as far as Chalmette, the site of the Battle of New Orleans and where the National Cemetery is located. Returning the steamboat will land passengers at foot of Esplanade avenue, another beautiful residential part of the city, and then a walk will be taken through

the old French and Spanish quarter and luncheon served on the way at some historic spot.

THE PROGRAM FOR THE MEETING.—Many valuable addresses and papers have been promised for this meeting. A detailed program will be ready shortly before the convention, which will be furnished on application. Speakers are expected from all parts of the country, including New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Louisiana, California, Colorado, and many western and southern states. Reports will also be presented from Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Mexico. It is expected that the British possessions in North America will also be represented on the program. Topics of national and international importance will be considered as well as many practical suggestions for promoting the efficiency of local societies.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—An executive meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Humane Association will be held at the Hotel Denechaud during the latter part of Monday, November 16, 1908.

HOTELS AND RATES AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW HOTEL DENECHAUD.—Baronne street corner Perdido. European plan. For single person, without bath, \$1.50 up. For single person, with bath, \$2.50 up. For two

persons, without bath, \$2.50 up. For two persons, with bath, \$4.00 up.

THE NEW ST. CHARLES.—St. Charles, from Common to Gravier streets. American plan. For single person, \$3.50 up. For two persons, \$6.00 up. European plan. For single person, without bath, \$1.50. For single person, with bath, \$2.50. For two persons, without bath, \$2.50. For two persons, with bath, \$4.00.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.—Royal street near Canal street, also entrance on Bourbon street, near Canal street. European plan. For single person, without bath, \$1.50. For single person, with bath, \$3.00. For two persons, with bath, \$5.00.

THE GRUNEWALD.—Baronne street, near Canal street, also entrance on Dryades street, near Canal street. European plan. For single person, without bath, in main building, \$1.00. For single person, with bath, in main building, \$2.50. For single person, without bath, in annex, \$1.50. For single person, with bath, in annex, \$3.00. Where two or more persons occupy the same room there is an extra charge of \$1.00 for each additional person.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Royal and Iberville street. \$1.00 per day and up, including bath.

THE INN.—Carondelet street, corner Perdido. One block from Denechaud. European plan. \$1.00 per day.

MY KITTENS

BY CARMEN SYLVA.

Extracts from article in August Century.

(Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, is a unique figure among the world's rulers because of her democratic tastes and her keen interest in things literary and artistic. As musician, poet and painter, she has achieved considerable distinction. Her love of animals is a marked characteristic and this article is not only an interesting sketch of her own pets, but an earnest plea to her readers to study and care for the animal-world.)

I love all animals, even spiders, they spin so cleverly and are such excellent mothers. Besides, they are musical. My friend, the Swedish composer, Hallström, told me that for a long time he had two spiders which would let themselves down from the ceiling by long threads when he played, and station themselves on the piano to hear the music. Of ants and bees I will not speak; one who does not love them is so stupid that I have nothing to say to him. Even wasps are not as black as they are painted. For snakes only I have no liking; they terrify me; but my aversion is doubtless due to the fact that I have not studied them enough. (It seems to me impossible not to love an animal whose innocence and goodness one has accurately comprehended. How many kinds of insects have I painted with real delight, begging them to sit still upon my hand until their portraits were finished! How many bumblebees have I made my fast friends! Once I was painting some roses upon black marble when ten of these bees came flying in at my window to welter in the flowers and one of them flew down upon my painted roses but was frightened away by the smell of turpentine. He was evidently a courtier among bumble-

bees, and pretended that he mistook my painted roses for living blooms. Of dogs I have had a large number and have loved them dearly; but this is quite natural, and every one has done the same.

My first cat was the house-cat, who one day found the way into my chamber and honored me with her friendship. Every day she placed herself in my lap and attended my toilet, and soon would not leave me at all. I called her Misikatz or Micki, and she was as dear as only a friendly cat can be. Soon she had a very pretty daughter, whom I named Diddelchen and Bubi, and who was already so cultivated that she understood everything that one wanted of her. Her mother brought her up with the greatest care; taught her to be clean almost before her eyes were open; dragged her to the sand and pulled her about in it as a punishment when she misbehaved; and suckled her for nearly two years. Diddelchen was very fond of climbing up the casing of a door, stretching herself out along the top and catching little pellets of paper which were thrown at her and tossing them back. It was a regular game of ball—as if she were a little monkey and had tiny hands instead of claws. Every morning my ladies and I found the greatest amusement in this ball-game.

One of my cats named Lilliput, has such boundless affection for me that she climbs into my bosom and continually presses her little forehead against my lips, for me to kiss. She is so fond of flowers, that a potted plant must be brought to her every morning; she walks about it purring, smells every bloom, lies down by it, rubs herself against it, and repeats the process again and again, purring about the flower and caressing it without crumpling a leaf. I have never seen such a love of flowers in any other animal;

she can not eat them, and finds in them only the purest pleasure. Moreover, she likes only flowers which have a pretty color rather than a pleasing odor: big red or rose blooms are her especial delight. It is a pretty sight to see her walking about the flower-pot, with tail erect, purring, and smelling, and admiring the flowers one by one.

When I return from a journey, I always bring them something,—a whip, a ball, a toy kitten,—and give to each its plaything. This none of the others may touch; they lie upon their property and defend it like little children. Each one knows exactly what belongs to it.

When children torment animals I feel as if humanity had reverted to the rudest barbarism and cannibalism. Children often are ignorant of what it means to suffer and feel pain; that is their only excuse. They themselves would not like to be stoned or drowned, or have an arm or a leg torn off. But they think that an unreasoning beast does not feel it so, and do not see the limitless sympathy which animals have for one another—how they aid and support one another and comfort with the tenderest affection those that are afflicted, just as children themselves love to be comforted. Under the pretext that cats eat birds, the poor animals are shamefully maltreated even by grown-up people. But when a cat's hunger is satisfied it does not eat birds or mice. It catches them, brings them alive, and lets them go. The presence of a cat in the house is generally enough to drive away the mice.

Thus one learns best of all from nature, and can never cease to learn; and so it would, as a rule, be better quietly to observe animals than to torture them, or outrage them, or dissect them. Many things would be ob-

served of which we have no suspicion. How often one is ashamed when one observes animals and their customs—their justice and injustice, their anger and forgiveness, their self-sacrifice and their innocence.

It is absolutely inconceivable that man is not ashamed to abuse innocent animals, as he does,—as if all nature belonged to him, and as if he also were not a guest, by sufferance, upon the earth, upon which he can not remain, and of which he can not say that it belongs to him and that he can do what he pleases with it. And if man really imagines that he is the lord of creation—which he, nevertheless, has neither designed nor made, and in which he can neither better nor alter anything—surely he has, before all, a tremendous responsibility toward his inferiors and must, perhaps, some time give an account of the way in which he has treated these animals. If eternal retribution is a reality, if we are responsible, what shall we then suffer for the way in which we have treated God's creatures! No animal is bad—only hungry; man first teaches him to be vindictive when he has exhausted his patience. But how long an animal suffers with patience, before he takes revenge! How long a dog or a cat will let itself be tormented by children, without defending itself, and yet how savagely it can bite and scratch! How well it could defend itself if it were not better and more patient than its small tormentors! And so it is cowardly for children to torture animals. They know that the animals are good and do what they please. Shame on them!

God be praised, who, to believing souls, gives light in darkness, comfort in despair.—*Shakespeare*.

Humane Advocate

Under the Management of

The Illinois Humane Society.

EDITED BY MISS RUTH EWING.

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OCTOBER, 1908.

AUTUMN

The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown;
The berry's cheek is plumper,
The rose is out of town.

The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown.
Lest I should be old-fashioned,
I'll put a trinket on.

EMILY DICKINSON.

BLINDERS VS. BLINDNESS

A large percentage of the horses in our large cities go blind. This is an appalling fact and would seem to carry with it the implication of criminal carelessness and cruel treatment. It has been established, however, that comparatively few cases of blindness are the result of accident, and that a still smaller percentage of the trouble comes from inhumane treatment is proven by the records of prosecutions for cruelty to horses which show that few drivers are booked for that offense.

As to the cause of this blindness, there is the greatest diversity of opinion expressed by the laity. It is thought by some to be produced by the glare of light on the artificial pavements, and the jar occasioned by the sharp contact of the iron shoes in traveling upon them; by the overstraining in the harness while pulling too heavy loads; by the fine dust, constantly in evidence on our paved streets; by poor quality of hay and grain; by blinders and many other things. Whatever the difference of thought as to the cause of the trouble, there is the greatest unanimity of feeling about the importance of having it stopped.

These supposed causes are popular beliefs but the veterinarians declare that the fact is that 99 percent of the blindness among horses is periodic ophthalmia—supposed to be caused by certain particles or fungus in grain and hay. This is commonly known as "moon-blindness," probably so-called because of its intermittent appearance about the time of the full moon.

As for blinders, it is almost universally believed that they are responsible for many cases of loss of sight, but they are not as black as they are painted. They were originally designed not so much for preventing shying and taking fright, as for the purpose of keeping a horse from looking back at things that would divert his attention and keep him from traveling in a straight line. Horses, like people, are naturally lazy, constitutionally opposed to doing work unless made to make a business of it, and for that reason blinders have been of service in the way of keeping a horse's eyes on his duty.

Some horses may be trained to work well in open bridles, and when successfully accomplished it is indeed

attractive and practical to drive them so, but the majority of horses work very much better when driven with blinders.

Theoretically, a horse should be given an open look at life and be taught to see and recognize and understand all the objects he must meet in the road. This theory is as practical as it is beautiful, applied to horses driven with blinders as well as without, providing the blinders are properly adjusted, so that they hang obliquely from the headstall of the bridle and stand wide from the eyes of the horse. Such blinders, in no way impair a perfect view of all objects to be met, and shut out only the possibility of looking backward. Improper blinders are the close fitting ones, sometimes seen on fashionable harness, which literally blindfold the horse. This is the only "blindness" caused by blinders—a most stupidly needless loss of sight and one which common sense can readily cure.

The angle of incidence of rays of light is equal to the angle of reflection and parallel rays of light, striking upon a concave, polished surface are reflected as converging rays. These are laws of optics of which the scientist possesses much expert knowledge, and of which even the small boy has practical proof by means of his fondness for flashing rays of sunlight with a mirror and his experiments with pin-hole photography. These laws have been turned to practical account in various ways—notably in the use of the heliograph, the sextant, the telescope and the camera.

Based upon this principle it might follow that a powerful stream of light reflected by the shiny, concave surface of blinders into the eyes of a horse at the axis of vision, might seriously impair the sight and sometimes cause

total blindness. This is a clever theory—but not a fact—owing to the still more clever provision Nature has made against any such injury, by placing curious, little clusters of pigment in the eye of the horse, resembling, in appearance, particles of soot, which so absorb the light as to make it possible for him to stand the brightest glare. This pigment takes the place of "smoked glasses," through which a horse may look at the burning sun without discomfort.

Just a word about the loose, flapping blinders, so commonly in use on our city streets. These are invariably seen on the horses belonging to peddlers and junk-dealers with old ramshackle carts, worn-out horses and harness, and are typical of the outfit. Even here, blinders are more talked against than "sinning," as the swinging blinder does not hit the eyeball, as is generally supposed, but the eyebrow, which is prominent enough to protect the eye itself from the blow. It is incredible that anyone in charge of a horse should subject him to any such annoyance, when a sharp knife would so quickly remove the offending leather. Such a peddler cannot be urged to buy a new bridle because, in truth, he cannot afford it, but he should be made to see that neither can he afford to have the flapping blindness.

To recapitulate: All but one percent of the blindness among horses is ophthalmia, which is curable in most cases when taken in time; many popular theories have absolutely no foundation, in fact; there are two kinds of blindness—the proper and improper—the proper kind being perfectly legitimate and humane; neither kinds of blinders—the proper and open-bridles are a good thing for some horses, while "proper" blinders are a better thing for some others.

HUMANE ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S CLUB

THE TOAD

Few people realize what a blessing in disguise we have in the ugly, warty toad. Instead of being a repulsive, harmful creature, he is, in reality, most inoffensive and even useful.

What if you should be picked up some day by the wind, carried on its wings many miles from home, and finally deposited in a strange place among queer-looking animals, which, upon finding you would exclaim, "Oh horrors! See the ugly little child that has come down with the rain and the wind. Step on him—quick! get him out of the road before he can get away. Such loathsome little creatures! Uhg! So round and fat, sleepy and stupid, and above all, so useless. Look out or he will jump up and put his arms around you. Don't touch him or he will give you warts. Step on him—the ugly little thing!"

Would you not be fairly ready to burst into tears upon hearing such untrue, unkind things said of you? And would you not be glad when a good wind came along to take you back again to your own people who understand you and know you to be a good, kind child with no idea of doing harm and every wish to be of help to others.

Well, could the toad talk, he would tell you that he feels just as you do whenever he meets people who, in their ignorance, mistreat him, and that he cannot hop home fast enough to those who know him to be a harmless, dutiful, hard-working fellow.

True, he wears a rough-looking suit of dull brown—not attractive in itself, perhaps,—but you must know that he is a gardener who labors nightly to rid the flowers, fruits and vegetables

of destructive insects, and you must respect the coarse, brown "overalls," so suitable for his work. He lies in hiding in a cool, moist, shady spot during the day, but at twilight-time, when the insects are stealing juices from the flowers and fruits and are doing their worst damage to the vegetables, Mr. Toad, in company with others of his family, marches through the garden-gate and catches grapevine-worms, angle-worms, cabbage-worms, caterpillars, potato bugs, sow-bugs, rose-bugs, flies and mosquitoes,—faithful little gardener that he is!—and thus wards off an army of injurious pests.

If the ignorant man who meets a toad on the gravel walk and rudely kicks him off into the grass, could only know upon what errand the inoffensive creature is bent, he would give him a cordial greeting and a word of thanks for all his help.

Toads and frogs are often mistaken for each other, though they are really quite unlike. Toads have no teeth; their tongues, which are attached in front and free behind, are not forked at the free ends, as are the tongues of frogs; the skin is rough with warts; the body is broader and thicker and more puffy than that of the frog; the hind legs are shorter and the hands not as webbed, and toads live on land much more than in water.

If they are fortunate enough to hop clear of accidents, they live to a good old age,—sometimes as much as forty years. Baby toads develop very rapidly and outgrow their clothes every few weeks. But, fortunately for him, when a toad needs a new suit, it is not necessary for him to go to a tailor; he carries an unlimited sup-

ply of future toilettes with him under his top-coat,—and an interesting sight it is, to see him make a change. He is expeditious about it, too, as it takes him hardly five minutes,—less time than for a boy or girl to dress for breakfast! It resembles undressing more than dressing, however, for by an energetic jerking and pulling, Mr. Toad manages to drag off his whole skin in one piece, right over his head,—much as a small boy “skins the rabbit,”—and there, underneath, is a beautiful, fresh, new suit, perfect and complete.

This would be a difficult feat were it not that the skin loosens of its own accord and splits at the seams. The toad catches a portion of the loosened skin in his mouth and keeps tugging at it until, gradually, it all comes off. You would think the way in which he disposes of his cast-off clothing most uncomfortable and unpalatable, for he is obliged to swallow it in order to get it out of the way. However, as he does not complain, perhaps we need not. Last of all, his gloves, turned wrong side out, disappear down his throat,—and then, our toad is himself again, dressed in a new suit of clothes.

Toads are important vocalists in Nature's Open-air Concerts, as you may learn by listening to their high, sustained, tremulous note, on a warm night in spring,—its shrill sweetness standing out clearly against the purring trill of the tree-toads and the bass murmur of the frogs. This singing is done by the gentlemen toads only, and the tone is made by means of air sacs in their throats which, when inflated, become astonishingly larger than their heads.

There is an old fable to the effect that the toad wears a jewel in his head,—probably suggested by the

beauty of his eyes, which are oval in shape with flashing black pupil, flame-colored iris and a rim of sparkling gold,—quite as brilliant as any jewels could be. The great Shakespeare wrote of our little friend:

“The ungainly toad

That crawls from his secure abode,
Within the mossy garden wall,
When evening dew begins to fall.
Oh, mark the beauty of his eye,
What wonders in that circle lie!
So clear, so bright, our fathers said,
‘He wears a jewel in his head.’ ”

It may be the precious jewel is, after all, the precious quality of usefulness.

A TOAD

Close by the basement door-step,
A representative toad
Has made, all the sultry summer,
His quiet and cool abode;
And the way he bumps and bounces
About on the area stones,
Would break every bone in his body,
Except that he has no bones.

When a man is cringing and abject,
And fawns for a selfish end,
Why they should call him a TOADY,
What mortal can comprehend?
Since for resolute independence,
Despising the courtier's code,
And freedom from mean ambitions,
There's nobody like the toad.

I know how strongly against him
Some popular whimsies go;
But the toad is never vicious,
Nor silly, nor stupid, nor slow.
Stupid? Perhaps you never
Noticed his jewel eyes?
Slow? or his tongue's red lightning
Striking the darting flies?

Oh, but the mouth he carries!
 To make its dimensions clear,
 One longs to describe it briefly,
 As reaching from ear to ear;
 But that no Professor of reptiles
 Is able (so far as appears
 In books upon kindred subjects)
 To locate batrachian ears.

No matter how stern and solemn
 The markings about his eyes,
 The width of his mouth preserves him
 From wearing too grave a guise;
 It gives him the look (no matter
 How sad he may be the while
 Or deep in profound abstraction)
 Of smiling a chronic smile.

His ponderous locomotion,
 Though brimful of nerve and force,
 And well enough here in the area,
 Wouldn't do for a trotting course;
 Too modest to run for Congress,
 Too honest for Wall Street's strife,
 His principles all unfit him
 For aught but a virtuous life.

A hole in the ground contents him,—
 So little he asks of fate;
 Philosopher under a dock leaf,
 He sits like a king in state.
 Should a heedless footstep mash him,
 In gravel absorbed and blent,
 He never complains or grumbles,—
 He knows it was accident.

No drudging scribe in a sanctum,
 No writer in prose or rhyme,
 Gets through with so much hard thinking
 In the course of a summer-time;
 And if sometimes he jumps at conclusions,
 He does it with accurate aim
 And after mature reflection,—
 Would all of us did the same!

But what will he do this winter,
 In the wind and snow and hail,
 With his poor, soft, unclad body
 Unsheltered by wings or tail?
 He cannot go south, poor fellow,
 In search of a milder air,
 For spring would be back triumphant,
 Before he was half-way there!

But what are his plans for the future,
 Or where he intends to go,
 Or what he is weighing and planning,
 Are things we shall never know.
 He winks if you ask him a question,
 And keeps his own counsel well;
 For, in fact, like the needy knife-grinder,
 He has never a story to tell!

ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN in *St. Nicholas*.

BEAR REMEMBERS FRIEND

A remarkable case of memory in an animal has come to light at the Bronx Park zoo.

Six years ago, when J. Alden Loring was a curator at the zoo, he made a trip to Alaska to get a herd of white mountain sheep. He visited Admiral's Island, just off the coast, and came across a cub bear of the black Alaskan species. This he brought with him, together with the mountain sheep.

The bear cub was a little fellow. Its mother had been shot by hunters, and it had been reared on a bottle. The cub became fond of Mr. Loring and he continued to feed it on a bottle until it was large enough to eat solid food. The cub was placed in a cage by itself and became a part of the zoo collection. At first he was as gentle as a kitten and loved nothing better than a romp with Mr. Loring. Mr. Loring named the cub Admiral. He is now the largest bear in the colony and weighs 900 pounds.

Curator Loring left Bronx Park about five years ago. He went to Denver and became a curator of the zoo of that city. Admiral grew and seemed to lose his playful ways. He developed an ugly spirit, which frequently manifested itself. A few days ago Mr. Loring visited Bronx Park. He went to Admiral's cage, and the great bear, as soon as he heard Mr. Loring's voice, rushed to the bars and reached his paws through to his old friend. Mr. Loring patted him, finally placing his hand in his open mouth in spite of the keeper's warning. The bear's eyes twinkled, and when the hand was withdrawn he licked it.

The keepers are still talking about the incident, for it was the first time in months that anyone dared to go near the great beast.

DOG AS NEWSBOY'S ASSISTANT

A small white dog that sells papers near the Park Street entrance to the subway, in Boston, will soon be eligible for membership in the newsboys' union, if the officers can get over the difficulty of deciding whereon to pin his badge.

He carries on either side, secured by a strap around his body, a little leather pouch about twice as large as that used by men for holding fountain pens and pencils. The dog's master sticks a paper into one pouch and places another between his teeth. The canine salesman does not hold his wares long. He attracts buyers rapidly from all sides as the people come and go from the subway, and his money bag is soon filled with pennies. His master, who goes on crutches, having lost one leg, keeps on regularly furnishing the little chap with two papers at a time as fast as he needs them. The man said that he has five similarly gifted dogs in training for the newspaper business.

DOG ESCORTS CAT

A family living in Vermont removed from their long-time residence to another village, some forty miles away. They took with them a Scotch collie of unusual intelligence, but left the family cat behind with neighbors. The collie and the cat had been warm friends for several years, and had fought each other's battles with courage and impartiality.

After the family reached their new home the collie was evidently lonesome. One evening as the family were gathered about the open fire, some remarks were made about this, and the man of the house, patting the collie on the head, said: "I am sorry

that we did not bring George with us. You miss your old playmate, don't you?" The next morning the collie had disappeared. Three days afterward he came into the yard in a state of great enjoyment, indicated in the usual dog way, followed by George, the cat. Both seemed somewhat excited and the collie showed marks of battle. Each seemed greatly delighted in the company of the other, and the old-time status quo was at once resumed.

Out of curiosity inquiry was made by the family, both at their old residence and along the line of the main highway between the two places, which developed the fact that the dog appeared at the old home, and very deliberately and very distinctly induced the cat to start on the journey with him.

A CRUEL EXPERIMENT

"At the seashore it is an interesting experiment to look for those little shell-dwelling crabs called hermits," said a nature student.

"You find one, then you break his shell house. His look of independence at once leaves him. Houseless, he rushes here and there, up and down, with a helpless, terrified and desperate air.

"Then you find another shell of the proper shape and size, and you set it in his way. He halts before it. He takes its measurement. As quickly as possible he bustles in.

"Then his helpless and lost air vanishes, and, a haughty and fearless householder once more, he frowns out at you from his window, as much as to say:

"Go on about your business!"

IN COURT.

The original documents in the matter of all cases reported under this heading, comprising a few of the cases attended to by the society during the month, are on file at the home office of The Illinois Humane Society.

A woman asked the Society for help in making her husband support the family, which consisted of herself and three children under the age of fourteen years.

Upon investigation, it was learned that the husband was a carpenter by trade; that he had been cited before the County Court and ordered to pay \$10.00 a week for the support of his family. This, however, he was not able to do. The woman was advised to meet the officer of the Society at the West Chicago Avenue police court and swear to a complaint charging her husband with non-support, and failing to provide for the young children. It was some days before the husband could be located and arrested, but when he finally appeared before Judge Girtan at the West Chicago Avenue police court, he was severely censured; the case was continued for thirty days, in order to give him one more chance to go to work and provide for his family. Just before the expiration of the time allowed, the Humane Officer found the husband at work and supporting his family. The wife promised to keep the Society advised regarding the future conduct of her husband. The County Court can not make a man go to work, although, if he is earning money, this court can compel him to pay a certain amount into court for the support of his family. When, however, a man does not go to work and has children under 14 years of age he can be prosecuted under the laws concerning Cruelty to Children and compelled either to work or go to jail.

Child Record 58; Case 656.

Mounted Officer Ellfieldt held a team of horses at Dearborn and Madison Streets. The off horse, a gray, had sores on both shoulders upon which the collar was bearing. The collar itself was dirty and covered with matter.

The Humane Officer placed the driver under arrest and notified the owner to send another horse to take the place of the gray one. The team was attached to a wagon loaded with brick. The gray horse was unhitched and taken to the barn and another driver and horse sent to deliver the load of brick.

When the case came up for trial before Judge Crowe at the Harrison Street police court, the driver was fined \$3.00 and costs, which was paid by the owner.

Animal Record 76; Case 776.

An officer of the Society stopped a gray horse on Clark Street near South Water Street. The animal appeared to be suffering with a sore back.

Upon examination, the officer found that the horse had a large raw sore on the back upon which the saddle was bearing. The sore was three and a half inches in diameter and in a neglected condition.

The driver was notified to lay up the horse and appear at the Harrison Street station on the following morning. The owner of the horse was also communicated with and agreed to be in court to answer the charge of allowing a horse in this condition to be worked.

When the case was called for trial before Judge Gemmil at the Harrison Street police court, both the owner and driver stated that the sore on the horse's back was very small and that if they had known it was there, they would not have used the horse. They also stated that they had had bad luck with their horses, having lost five during the past year. They further complained of the high price of feed and hard times. Judge Gemmil then made some remarks about the arresting of poor men by the Society and the hardship entailed, when fines are imposed. The Court's attention was then called to the fact that a member of the firm, who went on the driver's bond, scheduled \$34,000 in property, and for this reason the defendants could well afford to take better care of their horses. The owner was warned by the Court to be more careful in the future and the case was dismissed. It is rather doubtful whether the warning in this case will do any good, as they had been in court before at the instance of the Society, on a charge of cruelty to animals, and had been fined.

Animal Record 77; Case 227.

A complaint came to the Society that a colored man, in the business of peddling ice, had a horse which was being starved to death.

Two officers of the Society made an investigation. They found a dark bay horse, quite old and emaciated. The barn in which the horse was kept was in bad condition. The owner was told to have the horse treated, and to clean up the barn.

A few days later this horse was found hitched to a wagon, being worked, and driven by a colored boy. The driver was arrested and taken to the police station at 35th and Halsted Streets. The horse was unhitched

from the wagon and put in a livery stable. The next morning when the case of the driver came up for trial before Judge Scovel and he was told that the owner of the horse had been warned not to work it, the Judge suggested that the owner should be prosecuted for sending the horse out. A complaint against the owner was already drawn up and in the hands of our officer, who immediately swore to the same. The owner being in court and willing to go to trial immediately, Judge Scovel imposed a fine of \$10.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$16.50, which was paid. The driver was discharged.

Animal Record 76; Case 428.

Mounted Officers McGurn and Cahill stopped a team of horses at Kinzie and State Streets. The team consisted of a bay and a white horse. The bay horse was in good condition but the white one had two sores on each shoulder and was bleeding at the mouth—the result of a fall.

This Society was called upon to examine the horses and immediately sent one of its officers, who, upon examination of the case, located the owner and swore out a warrant for his arrest. The following morning, our officer prosecuted the case and the owner was fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50. The disabled horse was laid off.

Animal Record 76; Case 651.

Mounted Officer Burch stopped a horse at Lake and Dearborn Streets. The horse was blind and had a sore on its back.

The driver and owner was arrested and fined \$5.00 and costs by Judge Crowe at the Harrison Street police court.

Animal Record 76; Case 798.

Mounted Officer Abel stopped a horse on Monroe Street just west of La Salle Street and called upon the Humane Society to take charge of it. It was a brown horse, very thin in flesh, old, infirm and unfit for service. The animal was weak and emaciated and weighed not more than 500 pounds. Its teeth were in bad condition, and the animal was suffering. It was in charge of a boy only 15 years of age. The horse was unhitched and led to the barn of the owner. The owner, upon being located by the officer, stated that he had bought the horse about a week before, and that he was trying to improve its condition. He had sufficient feed in his barn to bear out his statement regarding the feeding of the animal. The officer informed him that it was a violation of the law to work a horse in that condition and that the Society would undoubtedly prosecute him, were it not for the fact that he was a poor man with a large family, and that there was no intentional cruelty on his part, but rather ignorance re-

garding the care and condition of the animal. The owner gave a written consent to the officer authorizing him to destroy the animal. Thereupon the animal was destroyed by a shot; and the owner said that he had learned something, and would be more careful in the future.

Animal Record 77; Case 202.

A resident of Rogers Park complained to the Society that she had witnessed a driver cruelly beat a team of horses with a shovel, the sharp edge of which marked and bruised the animals. She spoke to the driver about the matter, after which he beat the horses severely with a whip. It required several days' work on the part of our officer to identify and locate the driver, but his efforts were finally successful, and the driver in question was brought into the Sheffield Avenue police court and fine \$10.00 and costs by Judge Maxwell.

Animal Record 76; Case 269.

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Telephones: Harrison 384 and
Harrison 7005

560 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY, JUNE AND JULY, 1908

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	214
Number of children involved.....	439
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	416
Number of children placed temporarily in institutions.....	1
Number of cases disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	1
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts	7
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$150
Number of persons admonished.....	268

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	966
Animals relieved	5,011
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	385
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	51
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	74
Teamsters and others admonished.....	1,194
Cases prosecuted	114
Fines imposed, \$531.00; including costs, \$546.60.....	\$1,077.60
Poultry coops inspected: Chickens, 390; turkeys, 28; geese, 27.	445

BEQUESTS.

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

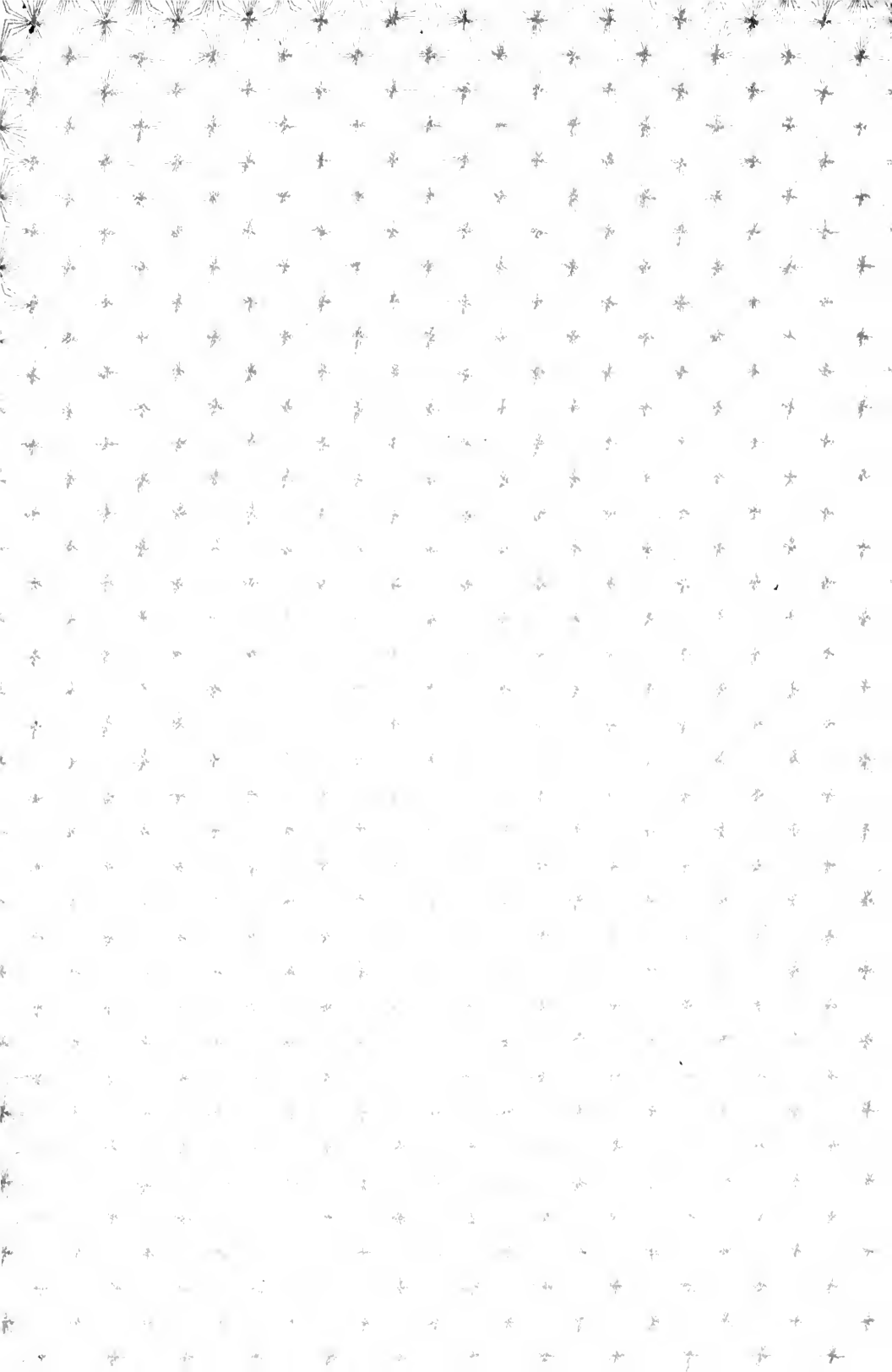
FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.







UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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